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CATALOGUE

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

1872

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ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

SESSION OF 1871-72,

WITH THE

General Announcement for 1872-73.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE:
PRINTED BY JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY, 156 W. MAIN STREET.
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GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY embraces several Colleges, each under the immediate government of its own Faculty and Presiding Officer. The general supervision of the University as a whole is committed to the Regent, who is elected from among the Curators, and is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose duty it is to see the general laws and statutes of the University faithfully executed, and shall be the representative of the Institution before the Donors and the public.

Each College is divided into several Schools or Departments of Study; and each school is under the immediate government and instruction of a competent Professor, assisted when necessary by subordinate Instructors and Tutors.

The Colleges of the University are severally styled—

1. The College of Science, Literature, and the Arts.
2. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
3. The College of the Bible.
4. The Normal College (not yet organized).
5. The Commercial College.
6. The College of Law.
7. The College of Medicine (not yet organized).

While the course of study and instruction in each College is complete, yet the four first named above are so associated that a student, regularly matriculated in any one of them, may have the benefit of instruction in the others without additional charge for tuition.

There are some features in the plan of Kentucky University which are peculiar. The general superintendence of the whole Institution by the Regent, who is not connected with any Faculty, but who is the representative of the Curators and Donors, gives unity to the whole plan; while the distribution of the executive labor and responsibility among the Presiding Officers of the several Colleges secures efficiency in every department. The several Colleges thus associated furnish the most liberal provisions for education, whether collegiate or professional, general or special; and that too without the expense and embarrassments that would result from a duplication of professorships. If a young man desires to pursue a classical course exclusively he can do so, and receive a certificate of graduation for the same. If he desires to devote himself to Science or Arts, to receive a good Commercial and Business education, to graduate as a Civil Engineer, or to study Mining or any other specialty, he will enjoy the like facilities without additional expense. Should a student desire to reduce the ordinary expenses of board and tuition, the Agricultural College presents to him the opportunity for laboring, at a reasonable compensation, on the College Farm or in the Mechanical Shops, while he is receiving thorough instruction in Science and Literature. This union of study and labor is thus not only economical, but also conservative of health and good morals.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College also embraces a thorough course of instruction in Military Tactics, which is made valuable as a means of physical development, as well as of collegiate discipline.

This general plan of the University, with its peculiar features of government and discipline, with its associated Colleges and their separate Schools, and with its various Elective Courses of Study, including Industrial Education, with all its economic arrangements, makes it emphatically an Institution for *the People.*

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The general government of the University is vested in the Board of Curators, which consists of not less than thirty members, representing the Donors, under the conditions prescribed in the charter.

The delegated and representative powers of the corporation are vested in the Regent and Executive Committee.

The immediate government of the students of the University is committed to the Faculties thereof—each student being amenable to the Faculty of that College to which he belongs by virtue of his matriculation.

The Board of Visitors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky consists of six members, who are appointed by the Governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose powers and duties are prescribed in the Act of the General Assembly establishing this as one of the Colleges of the University.

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JOHNSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH	Lexington.
JOHNSON, CHARLES HENRY	Lexington.
JONES, JOHN G.	Little Flat.
JOYNER, JOEL LEONIDAS,	Wall Hill, Miss.
KARSNER, GEORGE DUNLAP	Lexington.
LANDSBERG, THEODORE	Lexington.

LAUGHLIN, TARLETON CHARLES	Lexington.
LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Louisville.
LINDSEY, JOSEPH	Sherburne.
LINN, LOUIS HAZLETREE	Ramsey, Ill.
LEWIS, JASPER B.	Worthville.
LORD, JAMES ALEXANDER	Dear Island, N. B.
LOVELESS, WILLIAM WALLACE	Syracuse, N. Y.
LOVELESS, JOSEPH	Syracuse, N. Y.
LUTTRELL, WILLIAM	Helena.
LYTTLE, CARLO BRITTAIN	Manchester.
MARTIN, ANDREW NEWTON	Dixon.
MARVICK, FREDERICK	Cynthiana.
MARCUM, PHAIRRIS	Manchester.
MATTISON, WILLIAM CLARK	Pilot Point, Texas.
MCCALL, JOSEPH HARRISON	Lovelady, N. C.
MCCULLOGH, ROBERT	Waterproof, La.
MCFADDEN, WILLIAM	Connellsville, Penn.
MCKEE, WILLIAM	Whitley C. H.
MCMILLAN, KIRK BAXTER	Kibbeville, Miss.
MCMILLAN, HOWARD WINFIELD	Kibbeville, Miss.
MERRIWETHER, CHARLES NICHOLAS	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
MERRIWETHER, MAXWELL SHARP	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
METCALFE, THOMAS LEWIS	Williamstown.
MILAM, EMERSON ETHERIDGE	Paris, Tenn.
MILNER, BENJAMIN THOMPSON	Bedford.
MILLER, DANIEL WHITE	Calhoun.
MILLER, HENRY PERCY	Lexington.
MIXON, WILLIE MUNSON	Lagrange, Ark.
MOLLYNEAUX, JOHN THOMAS	California.
MORGAN, JOHN F.	Lawrenceburg.
MOORE, JAMES ADOLPHUS	Hickory Tavern, N. C.
MOORE, JAMES STAPLETON	Smith's Mills.
MOORE, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Georgetown.
MORRISON, WILLIAM EDGAR	Washington.
MORRISON, WILLIAM PITT	Wheeling, Va.
NEILL, ROBERT OLIVER	Port Royal.
NIFONG, LLEWELLYN	Vance's Point, Ill.
NUNN, WILLIAM DOWD	New Gascony, Ark.
OLIVER, THOMAS JEFFERSON	Williamsburg, Mo.
OVERTON, CHARLES MANDEVILLE BRECKINRIDGE	Louisville.
OWEN, JOHN ELBA	Dixon.
PARRISH, PATTIE SHELBURNE	Christiansburg, Va.
PEAK, GEORGE VICTOR	Dallas, Texas.
PEAK, WORTH	Dallas, Texas.
PERRY, JAMES WILLIAM	Elizabethtown.
PHILLIPS, SAMUEL LOVE	Birmingham.
PITTMAN, BENJAMIN HARNED	Boston.
PORTCH, GREEN PERKINS	Somerset.

PRATHER, HUGH LOGAN	Hickman.
PROUD, WILLIAM	Penn Station, Penn.
RADLEY, JOHN WELCH	Elizabethtown.
RAMSEY, MILLARD WALKER	Manchester.
ROBINSON, ISRAEL GRANT	Winchester.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM BUTLER	Winchester.
ROGERS, THOMAS	Adairsville, Ga.
ROGERS, NEWTON	Adairsville, Ga.
ROCHE, JAMES MORRIS	Lexington.
ROCHE, JOHN FRANCIS	Lexington.
REDD, CHARLES ANDERSON	Mount Vernon.
REDD, JAMES ALEXANDER	Mount Vernon.
REID, FRANKLIN PIERCE	Manchester.
RUSSELL, CHRISTOPHER FORD	Apple Grove, Ga.
RUSSELL, RALPH WILSON	Mineral Springs, Ohio.
RUSSELL, EDWARD JOHN	Apple Grove, Ga.
SCHAUDIES, FREDERIC OTTO	Huntsville, Ala.
SHELTON, JAMES LESLIE	Arrington, Va.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM GRIFFING	Lexington.
SKENE, GEORGE	Louisville.
SKAGGS, FRELINGHUYSEN	Rocky Hill.
SLEET, JOHN OLIVER	Glencoe.
SLEET, HENRY CLAY	Warsaw.
SMITH, JESSE SHELTON	Rowlett's Station.
SMITH, GEORGE STROTHER	Lee's Summit, Mo.
SMITH, LOGAN JOSHUA	Owensboro.
SPINDLE, HENRY HUNTER	Waverlie, Va.
STEWART, EDWARD BELLINGER	Montgomery, Texas.
STIVERS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Kingston.
STONE, JUNIUS	Paris.
SULLIVAN, FLEMING	Lexington.
STOKES, WILLIAM	Marr's Bluff, S. C.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL MITCHELL	Westport.
THOMASSON, JOSEPH MOTLEY	Bedford.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM HINDMAN	Lexington.
THORNBERRY, JAMES MONTRAVILLE	Powell's Mill.
THROOP, PHARES THADDEUS	Flemingsburg.
THIBAULT, JAMES KEATS	Little Rock, Ark.
TRUMBO, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Little Flat.
TUCKER, THOMAS MALCOM	Louisville.
TYREE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	New Orleans, La.
WALBY, WILLIAM	Lexington.
WALLS, CHARLES MONTGOMERY	Kentuckytown, Texas.
WARD, WILLIAM HENRY	Lexington.
WEBER, JOHN BROWNING	Mount Vernon.
WEST, JAMES RALEIGH	Longtown, Miss.
WEBSTER, JOHN FREDERICK	Cynthiana.
WELLS, RICHARD WINSLOW	Helena.

WHITE, DURRETT	Paint Lick.
WILEY EDWARD	Frankfort.
WILSON, HENRY BATCHELOR	Somerset.
WINFREY, JOHN VALENTINE	Clarksville, Texas.
WING, CHARLES FOX	Greenville.
WISEHEART, HARDIN	New Concord.
WIGGINS, JOSIAH	Faison's Depot, N. C.
WRIGHT, OLIVER	St. Joseph, Mo.
YOWELL, JAMES KNOX	Cyrustown, Tenn.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, PRESIDING OFFICER,
JOHN W. McGARVEY,
JOSEPH D. PICKETT.

MATRICULATES.

AUSTIN, ASHLEY JOSIAH	Winchester.
BATES, THOMAS HERBERT	Adelaide, S. Aus.
BARRON, JAMES WALKER	Bee Lick.
BATSON, JOHN DANIEL	Buena Vista.
BERKSHIRE, PARK	Petersburg.
BUTLER, WILLIAM LUCIUS	Minerva.
BUXTON, GONZALO EDWARD	Worcester, Mass.
BUXTON, AZRO LEWIS DAVID	Worcester, Mass.
CAVE, REUBEN LINDSAY	Lexington.
CAPP, THOMAS HARRY	Melbourne, Aus.
CLEVELAND, JAMES DAVIS	Mt. Eden.
COLLINS, CHARLES	Stone's Prairie, Mo.
CONYERS, ALBERT NEWTON	Owensboro.
CRUTCHER, JOHN HENRY	Cynthiana.
DAVIS, MORRISON MEADE	Chamois, Mo.
DEWEESE, BENJAMIN CASSEL	Jacksonville, Ill.
DILLARD, JAMES DANIEL	Scottsville, Va.
DOWNING, JOSEPH MORRISON	Fayetteville, Mo.
DUNCAN, PASCAL HICKMAN	Warsaw.
DUNN, WILLIAM HENRY	Illiopolis, Ill.
DUNLAP, RICHARD WINN	Paris, Tenn.
EASTER, JEPHTHA HALL	Wilmington, Kansas.
EASTER, BENJAMIN WATKINS	Wilmington, Kansas.
EDGAR, CHARLES BLOOMFIELD	St. Louis, Mo.
ELLIOTT, MILTON	Monticello.
ERB, ALBERT FILLMORE	Clarence, N. Y.
ERRET, DAVIS	Paynesville, Mo.
EMBRY, WILLIAM HOFFMAN	Tipton, Mo.
FALLGATTER, JOHN AUGUST	Busti, Iowa.
FARROW, JOHN ROBERT	Cageville, Tenn.
FERGUSON, MATTHEW JOHN	Woodbury.
FOSTER, THOMAS MASON	Hopkinsville.
GAINES, VIRGIL MERRITT	Frankfort.
GARRISON, ANDREW JACKSON	Chariton, Iowa.
GIESLIN, HANSON LARKIN	Decatur, Ohio.

GIDDENS, ROBERT MELVIN	Melvin.
GREEN, ZACHARIAH	Chaplin.
HALEY, JESSE JAMES	Winchester.
HAGERMAN, BARTON CAMPBELL	Lawrenceburg.
HARPER, HENRY D.	Bentonville, N. C.
HAWKINS, JOHN TIGHLMAN	Caseyville.
HINTON, JOHN HENRY	Bowling Green.
HOFFMAN, EDWARD FRANCIS	Perry, Mo.
HENDREN, JOHN CRITTENDEN	Lexington.
INGRAM, ROBERT HENDRICKSON	Fairview, Iowa.
KENNEDY, GANO	Paris, Mo.
KELLER, WILLIAM TEMPLE	Lovington, Ill.
KINNIFICK, EDWARD	Warrenton, Mo.
KIRKHAM, FRANCIS MARION	Drakeville, Iowa.
LEE, JACKSON MONROE	Reedsburg, Ohio.
LYLE, THOMAS JAMES	Oshawa, Ontario.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM	Falmouth.
MATHISON, ROBERT	Otaga, New Zealand.
MAYFIELD, JOHN BAXTER	Milton.
MCCALLUM, NEAL	Wernersville, Penn.
MCGOWAN, LORENZO DEFORIE	Franklinton.
MCREYNOLDS, JOHN CRAIG	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
MILLION, JACKSON	Richmond.
MORRISS, RICHARD HALL	Barhamsville, Va.
MOSER, MANVILLE SCOTT	Bean Blossom, Ind.
MYERS, THOMAS MARION	Morristown, Tenn.
NEWTON, ORLANDO ADDISON	Deerfield, Ohio.
OGDEN, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Middletown, Va.
PARKER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN	Plattsburg, Mo.
PATTIE, FIELDING WHIPP	Sherman, Texas.
PERKINS, JAMES GARRETT	Lexington.
PHILLIPS, PLEASANT EPHRAIM	Monticello.
PUCKETT, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Parrish, Ill.
REYNOLDS, GEORGE ALFRED	Collierville, Tenn.
RINGO, CHARLES ESTILL	Sherburne.
ROBERT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Four Mile Br'ch, S. C.
ROGERS, JOHN AUGUSTUS	Danville.
ROE, WILLIAM HAZELRIGG	Miami, Mo.
SCOTT, WILLIAM HENRY	Lima, Ohio.
SCOVIL, THOMAS BENTON	Monmouth, Oregon.
SHIELDS, JOSEPH	Chaplin.
SHIELDS, BENJAMIN	Chaplin.
SIMPSON, MATTHEW	Bradfordsville.
STAFFORD, JASPER	Eagle Station.
STANLEY, JONATHAN	Utica, Miss.
STORY, JEREMIAH FRANKLIN	Lexington.
STRAWN, CHARLES HENRY	New Cumberland, O.
SWARTZ, ROBERT EMMETT	Papinsville, Mo.

SWEET, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Covington.
SWINNEY, ROBERT HENRY	Mt. Vernon.
SOPER, OROMANDEL THOMAS	Mt. Eden.
TAYLOR, ROMULUS MARCELLUS	Lexington.
THOMAS, JOSEPH HATCHET	Jonesburg, Mo.
THOMAS, JOHN WARREN	Jonesburg, Mo.
THOMPSON, ISAAC NEWTON	Pilot Point, Texas.
VANDERPOOL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Valley Oak.
WADE, ALBERT BENJAMIN	Saybrook, Ohio.
WAGNER, GEORGE BYRON	Gun City, Mo.
WELLS, LESLIE COMBS	Albany.
WHITE, THOMAS EDWARD	Mt. Sterling.
WILDER, WILLIAM W.	Lexington.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Evergreen, Texas.
WILLIAMSON, CHARLES PICHEGREW	Richmond, Va.
WOOD, FRANKLIN JAMES	Parker's Store, Tenn.
WOOLERY, WILLIAM HENRY	Havilandville.
YANCEY, GEORGE WORTH	Palmyra, Mo.
YATES, ELUSTER D.	Webbville.
YOUNG, WILLIAM SHARP	Sedalia, Mo.
YORK, SEABORN EDWARD	Athens, Ala.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

HORACE P. PERRIN, PRESIDING OFFICER,
JAMES K. PATTERSON (Lectures),
JOSEPH D. PICKETT (Lectures),
JOHN H. CRUTCHER,
GEORGE W. CRUTCHER.

MATRICULATES.

ADAMS, JOHN THADDEUS	Bedford.
BEECH, EUGENE SANTIE	Franklin, Tenn.
BARHAM, WILLIAM THOMAS	Point Jefferson, La.
BARROW, DAVID	Bayou Sara, La.
BERRY, JAMES VALLANDIGHAM	Lexington.
BOYD, WILLIAM ANDREW	Goliad, Texas.
BRYAN, CHARLES	Natchez, Miss.
BUXTON, AZRO LEWIS DAVID	Worcester, Mass.
CROSS, GEORGE	Union City, Tenn.
COOK, JOHN WILLIAM	Point Jefferson, La.
DAGGETT, CHARLES WALTON	Pontotoc, Miss.
DOTY, THEODORE FRANKLIN	Lancaster.
DUGAN, WILLIAM PRESTON*	Sherman, Texas.
FOLK, DAVID HENRY	Fairfield, Texas.
FORMAN, JOHN C.	
FORRESTER, RICHARD*	Chicago, Ill.
FRAZER, JOHN ROBERT	Carthage, Texas.
FRAZER, D. W.	
GARDNER GREY BYNUM	Point Jefferson, La.
GARRIOTT, JOHN CARROLL	Bedford.
GIVHAN, JOHN EDWARD	Pontotoc, Miss.
GIVHAN, WELBORN WHITMORE	Pontotoc, Miss.
GREENFIELD, WESLEY	Paducah.
GUTHRIE, JOHN HENRY	Brentwood, Tenn.
HADDEN, CLIFTON	North Middleton.
HARPER, JOHN FRANKLIN	Kinston, N. C.
HARRIS, JOHN WOOLFOLK	Versailles.
HAYES, EDWARD	Danville, Canada.
HIGHTOWER, PINCKNEY SMITH	Damascus, Ga.
HENDERSON, GEORGE	Birmingham, Miss.
HOLBROOK, JOHN WESLEY	Owenton.

*Post Graduates.

HURD, LORENZO	Wittsburg, Ark.
JEFFREY'S, THOMAS MATTHEW	Weiser P. O., Idaho.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM BULLEIN	Gainesville, Ala.
KAUFFMAN, HOLIDAY CLAY	Hustonville.
KIDWELL, CHARLES	Poplar Plains.
LEE, MATTHEW L.	Clinton, N. C.
LEMON, CHARLES ROBINSON	Woodland, La.
MCGHEE, JAMES SHIRLEY	Pendleton.
MCMILLEN, JOHN BRUCE	Wilmington, N. C.
MCMILLAN, KIRK BAXTER	Kibbeville, Miss.
MOSSER, STEPHEN	Milton.
MURPHY, GEORGE NATHANIEL	Union City, Tenn.
OURY, LOUIS	New Orleans, La.
O'SHIELDS, HAMET PATTON	Baldwin, Miss.
POINDEXTER, OLIVER ELRICH	Mason Station, Tenn.
PRINCE, HENRY MCGHEE	Tilatoba Stat'n, Miss.
PRINCE, PHILANDER HOLCOMBE	Tilatoba Stat'n, Miss.
RIVES, RICHARD HARDAWAY	Mason, Tenn.
RYLE, JAMES LEWIS	Rising Sun, Ind.
SANDUSKY, ISAAC BROWN	Keene.
SHAW, EMISON	Sorghotown.
SHORT, CHARLES WILKINS	Elizabethtown.
SIMMS, OLIVER LEVINE	Vicksburg, Miss.
SMITH, WILLIAM SIMON	Bastrop, La.
SMITH, WILLIAM ZADOCK	Owensboro.
SNEED, CHARLES ROBERT	Brentwood, Tenn.
SNEED, JOHN SHANNON	Brentwood, Tenn.
STEPHENS, JOHN LAFAYETTE	Charleston, Miss.
TOTTEN, JOHN CHURCHILL	Bedford.
TYREE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	New Orleans, La.
WAKEFIELD, JAMES ISAAC NEWTON	St. Charles, Ark.
WALTON, JOHN HUGHES	St. Charles, Ark.
WALKER, JAMES JONES	Gonzales, Texas.
WARREN, WILLIAM FREEMAN	Lexington.
WATSON, EDDIE THOMAS	Muldon, Miss.
WEBB, WILLIAM	Lexington.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

MADISON C. JOHNSON, PRESIDING OFFICER,
JOHN B. HUSTON,
JAMES O. HARRISON.

MATRICULATES.

Senior Class.

ADAMS, DAVID WILLIAM,	Lexington.
BELCHER, WILLIAM C.	Austin, Miss.
CHEW, JAMES HIGBY	Lexington.
ELSTNER, MILTON CARTER	Shreveport, La.
GRAVES, EVAN PRICE	Cold Spring, Tex.
GRAVES, SAMUEL OVERTON	Hopkinsville.
LEIGH, WILLIAM ARCHER	Huntsville, Tex.
PAYNE, LESLIE ELWOOD	Hopkinsville.
RENTFRO, ROBERT BYRON,	Huntsville, Tex.
ROGERS, WILLIAM FICKLIN	Danville.
SNOWDEN, MCLAUREN HUME	Oxford, N. C.
THOMAS, SANFORD ALEXANDER	Georgetown.
WILLIAMS, JOHN NOTTLE,	Lexington.
WILLIAMS, LESLIE A.	Jamestown.

Junior Class.

ABBOTT, VIRGIL H.	Milton.
BRYSON, O. C.	Louisiana, Mo.
CARPENTER, A. W.	Houstonville.
CLANCEY, HUGH	Flat Rock.
CLORE, JOS. C.	Oldham County.
HOOVER, S. W.	Freeman, Mo.
JONES, W. J.	Quitman, Tex.
PARKER, JERRY	Giles County, Tenn.
PATTERSON, J. P.	Midway.
PRESTON, R. WICKLIFFE	Lexington.
SPENCER, WILLIAM H.	Chilesburg.
WALKER, J. J.	Gonzales, Tex.

Recapitulation by Colleges.

Matriculates in the College of Arts,	173
Matriculates in the Agricultural and Mechanical College,	217
Matriculates in the College of the Bible,	104
Matriculates in the Commercial College,	67
Matriculates in the College of Law,	26
	587
Deduct for duplication of names,	8
Whole number of Matriculates in the University,	579

Recapitulation by States.

Kentucky,	313	Mississippi,	32
Tennessee,	25	Virginia,	9
Indiana,	8	West Virginia,	1
Arkansas,	9	New York,	3
Illinois,	22	Nebraska,	1
Ohio,	10	Massachusetts,	3
Missouri,	28	Pennsylvania,	3
Alabama,	4	Connecticut,	1
Louisiana,	19	South Carolina,	8
North Carolina,	12	Georgia,	13
Texas,	35	California,	1
Montana,	2	Canada,	3
Kansas,	2	New Brunswick,	1
Oregon,	2	Australia,	2
Idaho,	1	New Zealand,	1
Iowa,	5		

Whole number of Matriculates in the University, 579

GRADUATES.

1872.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Allen, James Lane, Jr.	Lexington.
Pinkerton, Samuel Davis, LL. B.	Lexington.
White, Henry Warland	Lexington.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

Bates, Thomas Herbert	Melbourne, Aus.
Cave, Reuben Lindsay	Lexington.
Dillard, James Daniel	Lexington.
Farrow, John Robert	Cageville, Tenn.
Foster, Thomas Mason	Hopkinsville.
Gaines, Virgil Merritt	Millville.
Giddens, Robert Melville	Bedford.
Hawkins, John Tighlman	Caseyville.
Lyle, Thomas James	Oshawa, Canada.
Mayfield, John Baxter	Milton.
McGowan, Lorenzo DeFerrie	Franklinton.
Mosser, Manville Scott	Bean Blossom, Ind.
Soper, Oromandel Thomas	Spear's P. O.
Williamson, Charles Pichegrue	Richmond, Va.
Yancey, George Worth	Palmyra, Mo.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Adams, David William	Lexington.
Belcher, William C.	Austin, Miss.
Chew, James Higby	Lexington.
Elstner, Milton Carter	Shreveport, La.
Graves, Evan Price	Cold Spring, Tex.
Graves, Samuel Overton	Hopkinsville.
Leigh, William Archer	Huntsville, Tex.
Payne, Leslie Elwood	Hopkinsville.
Rentfro, Robert Byron	Huntsville, Tex.
Rogers, William Ficklin	Danville.
Snowden, McLaurin Hume	Dungeness, N. C.
Thomas, Sanford Alexander	Georgetown.
Williams, John Nottle	Lexington.
Williams, Leslie A.	Jamestown.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Beech, Eugene Lantie	Franklin, Tenn.
Berry, James Vallandigham	Lexington.
Buxton, Azro Lewis David	Worcester, Mass.
Cross, George	Woodland M., Tenn.
Hadden, Clifton C.	North Middletown.
Harper, John Franklin	Kinston, N. C.
Harris, John Woolfolk	Versailles.
Hurd, Lorenzo	Wittsburg, Ark.
Jeffreys, Thomas Matthew	Weisar P. O., Idaho.
Kauffman, Holiday Clay	Hustonsville.
Lee, Matthew L.	Clinton, N. C.
McGhee, James Shirley	Lagrange.
Prince, Philanda Holcomb	Tilatoba Sta'n, Miss.
Ryle, James Lewis	Belleview.
Shaw, Emison	Sorghotown.
Sneed, John Shannon	Brentwood, Tenn.
Totten, John Churchill	Bedford.
Walker, James Jones	Gonzales, Texas.
Warren, William Freeman	Lexington.
Webb, William	Lexington.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the year 1855, JOHN B. BOWMAN, of Mercer County, Kentucky, while quietly pursuing his profession as a farmer, conceived the plan of founding in his native state a University *for the people.* Appreciating the necessity of more liberal provisions in the way of education, both general and professional, than were presented at that time in the South and West, he resolved, though a young man, to devote his life to the founding and upbuilding of an Institution that should be especially accessible to the *poor young men* of the country. His main object was to reach the masses who, for the most part, were virtually debarred the privilege of a liberal education in consequence of the heavy expense attending most of the American colleges.

From the beginning Mr. BOWMAN'S plans were liberal and comprehensive; and, though they were regarded by many as the chimera of a young man, he never seemed to doubt for a moment their ultimate realization. His purpose, in a word, was to establish a UNIVERSITY, in its full and true sense, on a *Modern, American,* and *Christian* foundation. In one of his earliest addresses to the public he expressed his views and intentions as follows:

"Why should we not be as progressive in the cause of education as in our industrial and commercial enterprises; and why should we be dependent upon New England or Old England for our best educational facilities when we are so rich in ability to have our own, and when our wants in this respect are so varied and pressing? It is true that we have scattered all over the West and South scores of unendowed, half-starved, sickly, puny institutions called Colleges and Universities, many indeed of which have their piles of brick,

stone, and mortar, making an imposing show; but how many of them, in the way of Endowments, Scholarships, Libraries, Museums, and *literary and scientific men*—the *true* apparatus of an education—are prepared to furnish to our young men such a liberal education as the times and the peculiar circumstances of our age and country demand? And, above all, how few secure and enforce that effective discipline which at the same time is conservative of good morals and productive of good scholars? It is to be confessed and regretted that while our march has been onward and upward in other respects we have been lacking in this, and have as yet to be considered as empirics; so much so that it is a problem not solved whether Colleges are a curse or a blessing. While then we have no spirit of antagonism to any other institutions, but are kind and catholic in feeling to all, we would not be deemed arrogant in proposing to build upon a more modern basis an Institution equal to any in America—an Institution for young *men* instead of *boys*, with a high grade of scholarship, and which, especially in its Ministerial, Normal, Scientific, and Agricultural Departments, will meet the wants of our young giant West. For it does seem that, as the 'Star of Empire' is moving onward and westward, there is opened up a special missionary field for the Minister, Teacher, and educated Farmer and Mechanic. We only propose, in our day and generation, to lay the *foundation* of such an Institution, with the full hope and confidence that others to come will build upon and perfect the superstructure."

In a report to the Curators he says:

"I have but one desire in all this matter; I want to see accomplished through this Institution the *greatest good* to the *greatest number* of our poor fallen race, thus giving the *greatest glory to God.* I want to build up a *people's Institution*, a *great free* University, eventually open and accessible to the poorest boy in the land, who may come and receive an education *practical* and suitable for any business or profession in life. I want to cheapen this whole matter of education, so

that, under the broad, expansive influence of our republican institutions and our advancing civilization, it may run free as our great rivers, and bless the coming millions. Hitherto our Colleges and Universities have been accessible only to the few, so great are the expenses attending them. We therefore want a University with its complement of Colleges affording education of the highest order to all classes. We want ample grounds, and buildings, and libraries, and apparatus, and museums, and endowments, and prize funds, and professors of great hearts and heads, men of faith and energy. Indeed we want everything which will make this Institution equal eventually to any on this continent. Why should we not have all? I believe there are noble men enough all over this land who will give *us* the means which God has given *them*, if we will only move forward to the work before us like true men."

In order to further these liberal views, he proposed to raise, simply as a *foundation* of the enterprise, an endowment fund of not less than *half a million of dollars;* and in order to secure this amount he devised a financial scheme novel in its details and successful in its operations, as the sequel proved. This scheme deserves particular mention, for it not only secured the immediate object in view, but at the same time identified the people in interest and sympathy with the Institution, and gave it in its infancy a patronage and a moral and pecuniary support which at once secured its success. The notes for money subscribed were made payable in easy installments, and when collected the principal was safely invested. A certificate of stock was issued to each subscriber, with coupons attached, bearing value equal to one year's tuition, and made transferable. The coupons were redeemable in tuition only, so that the stock, without interest, would be gradually refunded to the subscriber. Thus, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent endowment, the interest of which would pay the expenses of the Institution.

In the course of a few years the coupons would all be redeemed, and the endowment and tuition funds would be free and unincumbered.

It was the policy of Mr. BOWMAN to found the proposed University on the ruins of Bacon College, an institution which, after flourishing for a few years under one of the ablest Faculties in the West, failed at last for want of sufficient endowment. Gathering up the wreck of this College, his own Alma Mater, Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by a few liberal-hearted citizens of Mercer in the inauguration of the enterprise, abandoned his farm and all the comforts of a pleasant home, and in the winter of 1856, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, began his labors.

Without the usual heraldry of the pulpit and the press, and without the prestige of a name known to fame, and in the face of a strong and decided prejudice against Colleges then prevalent in Kentucky, and amid the doubts and discouragements of friends, he made his appeal to the people. They responded with a degree of liberality unexpected, and indeed unprecedented in the state. In one hundred and fifty days of actual labor he obtained subscriptions to the amount of $150,000, which sum he soon increased to $200,000, a large proportion of which was secured in notes of $500 and $1,000, mainly from the substantial farmers of Central Kentucky.

Thus the Institution was founded, not by large donations and bequests of a few wealthy individuals, but by the active co-operative benevolence of the many donors who pledged their means and extended their sympathies to Mr. BOWMAN in carrying out the great work of his life. As soon as the amount of $150,000 had been secured by Mr. B., he called a meeting of the donors and other friends of the enterprise at Harrodsburg, in May, 1857, for the purpose of counsel and co-operation in regard to the early organization of the University. This meeting was fully attended, was harmonious in action, and most favorable in results. It was important as having recognized the contemplated University as the property

of the people at large, who had subscribed the money. They divested it of all local character, and suggested such provisions in the proposed charter as would give the donors a perfect representation in the Board of Curators. In accordance with their suggestions, and his own plans and purposes, Mr. BOWMAN drafted a liberal charter, which was granted by the Legislature in February, 1858, incorporating KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

During the year 1858 and 1859 the work of endowment was earnestly prosecuted. The actual investment having reached about $100,000, it was deemed expedient to organize one of the Colleges of the University. Accordingly, the College of Arts was opened in September, 1859, under the presidency of R. MILLIGAN, assisted by an able corps of Professors. Nearly two hundred students were in attendance the first session. This Department of the University having thus been successfully inaugurated, Mr. BOWMAN next addressed himself with renewed energy to the work of supplying the Institution with the necessary Apparatus, Buildings, etc. He soon raised a sufficient sum for the purchase of a fine suit of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which he secured for the Institution on most favorable terms. He also made an earnest effort to secure Grounds and Buildings adapted to the demands of a great University.

One of the most beautiful and healthful sites for an Institution of learning in the state of Kentucky was the famous Harrodsburg Springs, for many years one of the most popular resorts in the West. These grounds, with their elegant and extensive buildings, had been purchased by the United States Government as the site of the Western Military Asylum; but they were now abandoned, for fire had consumed the main edifice. This place, containing about two hundred acres of land, Mr. BOWMAN determined, if possible, to secure. After repeated visits to Washington City, he finally obtained the passage of a bill ordering it to be sold. In anticipation of the day of sale, he went to work and raised the sum of *fifty thousand dollars* for the specific purpose of buying it. But through the interference of parties who desired to secure the property as a fashionable summer resort,

his efforts to purchase it were defeated, and the notes of the subscribers were surrendered. He thus had the mortification to see the spacious, eligible grounds and buildings, on which he had long set his heart as the site of a great Univerity, pass, by means of an opposing and inferior interest, forever from his hands.

To increase his embarrassments as the founder and financier of the University, the war, with all its social and commercial distractions, came on. The work of increasing the endowment was necessarily suspended; but his labors as Treasurer were more delicate and onerous. He continued to collect and invest the funds subscribed; he received and disbursed the interest thereon; and kept all the accounts of the Institution. He watched with a vigilant eye every pecuniary interest through all the crushing storm of war. Not a dollar was lost, and not a week's suspension of College exercises occurred during this period, although opposing armies were encamped around, and the buildings were finally taken as hospitals for the sick and the wounded. It is proper to add that all this labor was performed by him, as indeed all other labor from the beginning, not only without charge, but at the sacrifice of his own pecuniary interests.

But the necessity for buildings grew daily more and more urgent. The failure to obtain those at Harrodsburg created a lively sympathy abroad, and all the necessary grounds and buildings were offered if the institution could be removed. But it was suggested that the old edifice at Bacon College could be repaired and enlarged, and made to meet all the *reasonable* wants of the University. This idea the friends at Harrodsburg generally favored, when a spark from a defective flue fell upon the roof of the building, and, fanned by a dry February wind, it soon wrapped the pile in flames, and all that remained of the building, apparatus, and library was a heap of smouldering ruins. This disaster imposed upon the Board of Curators the necessity for immediate action. They were forthwith convened, and all eyes were turned to Mr. BOWMAN.

The Trustees of Transylvania University, at Lexington, at this crisis intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. Citizens of Louisville also manifested a desire to have the Institution located in that city. Covington likewise presented a claim. The Board, however, not agreeing in this exigency, resolved to leave the whole question of removal and location to a Committee, with Mr. BOWMAN as Chairman. It was ordered, however, that if the Committee should decide to remove the Institution, an act authorizing the removal should be first passed by the Legislature, that everything might be done legally. The Board in the mean time resolved that the institution ought to be removed from Harrodsburg.

Accordingly, Mr. BOWMAN called the Committee together at Frankfort in January, 1865. While there, the proposition of Congress to grant to Kentucky 330,000 acres of land for the purpose of agricultural and mechanical education unexpectedly came up for consideration. The state, with a heavy debt upon her, in the midst of the war, was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed, and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to Kentucky. Propositions to accept the grant and furnish the necessary grounds and buildings, and thus meet the conditions of this new and difficult educational problem, were invited by the Legislature. But a favorable response was not received from any quarter. At this juncture Mr. BOWMAN, believing that his own plans and efforts in behalf of education were in strict harmony with the highest interests of the state, came forward, and on his own individual responsibility proposed to consolidate into one great institution the University at Harrodsburg, Transylvania University, and the Agricultural College, and to locate the whole at Lexington. He further proposed, if this consolidation should be effected, to provide an experimental farm and all the requisite buildings, and to furnish gratuitous instruction to three hundred students, to be selected by the state; and he furthermore guaranteed

that the Board of Curators would carry out, in the Agricultural Department, the intent of the act of Congress encouraging the education of the industrial classes.

A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and after a long and animated discussion in the General Assembly it was passed by a large majority; and Kentucky University was removed to Lexington; the grounds, buildings, and endowment of Transylvania University were formally transferred to the Board of Curators; and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the University. The capital of the Institution now exceeded half a million dollars.

In order to perfect his scheme, Mr. BOWMAN had obligated himself to raise *one hundred thousand dollars* with which to purchase an experimental farm and a site for the buildings requisite for the several Colleges of the University. He at once removed to Lexington and began his work, and before the Legislature adjourned he reported to that body that he had secured from the citizens of Lexington over one hundred thousand dollars.

At their annual meeting in June, 1865, the Curators formally ratified his action, and ordered that Kentucky University be opened in Lexington in October following.

At the same meeting Mr. BOWMAN presented a plan of organization for the University, embodying his own conception of an enterprise for which he had been laboring ten years, and for the perfection of which he proposed to give his remaining years. This plan, which embraces the best features of the leading Colleges and Universities of the country, besides those which are peculiar to itself, was thoroughly discussed and fully adopted by the Board, and in accordance therewith four of the Colleges have been fully organized, and are now in successful operation.

During the year 1866 Mr. BOWMAN purchased for the permanent site of Kentucky University with its various Colleges "Ashland," the homestead of HENRY CLAY, and the adjoining estate of "Woodlands," which extends within the limits of the city of Lexington. The entire tract contains four hundred and

thirty-three acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. It is now the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Under these favorable circumstances, the University has entered upon its career of usefulness with greatly increased facilities, and with the assurance that its founder, now its Regent, will labor on for the full development and perfection of his plan, It is confidently believed that, with its superior advantages of location, its splendid basis in the way of endowment and real estate, its able Faculties, and its moral and social surroundings. KENTUCKY UNIVESITY is destined, under Providence, to exert a mighty influence upon the educational interests of the Valley of the Mississippi.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Requisites for Admission.

Every candidate for admission into any of the Colleges of the University must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character; if he shall have been connected with any other College, he must produce a certificate of honorable standing from the authorities of that College.

A candidate for admission into the College of Arts must be at least fourteen years of age; and for admission into any other College of the University he must be at least sixteen years of age; and, as a general rule, no one will be admitted to advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age A candidate for advanced standing must also sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the course on which he proposes to enter.

For the benefit of young men found on examination but partially prepared for the studies of the Freshman class, facilities for preparatory instruction, without additional expense to the student, have been provided. Any Professor may also, at his discretion, admit into his School a student on probation for a reasonable length of time, upon condition that if he shall fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence or proficiency his connection with the School shall cease.

The requisites for admission into the various Schools of the several Colleges will be found prefixed to the respective Courses of Instruction.

Matriculation.

1. A student upon arrival at the University will report promptly to the *Regent*, with his testimonials of character and standing, and will designate the College which he may wish to

enter; whereupon, on payment of his fees to the Treasurer, he will receive a session-bill, referring him to the Presiding Officer of that College for consultation.

2. He will as early as practicable secure suitable boarding; and any unnecessary delay in doing this, or in reporting to the Regent or Presiding Officer, will be regarded as sufficient evidence of his unfitness for admission.

3. Having presented his session-bill to the Presiding Officer, the student will be referred by him for examination to the Professors into whose Schools he seeks to be admitted.

4. After successful examination he will report to the Secretary of the Faculty; and, having received from that officer a copy of the Laws of the University, he will, after reading them, be entitled to matriculate by signing the following declaration: "I enter the University with a sincere desire to enjoy the benefits of its instruction, and with a determined resolution to conform to its laws."

5. After signing the declaration, the matriculate will at once enter upon his studies in the Schools to which he has been admitted. The number of his recitations must in all cases amount to at least three a day, unless, at the request of the student's parent or guardian, he may for satisfactory reasons be permitted by the Faculty to attend a less number.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Requisites for Admission.

Every candidate for admission into the Freshman class of the Schools of English, Mathematics, Greek, and Latin will be thoroughly examined on the following Preparatory Course, or an equivalent:

English.—English Grammar; Composition; Ancient and Modern Geography; Outlines of History.

Mathematics.—Ray's Arithmetic, Part III.; Ray's Algebra, Part I.

Greek.—The whole of Kühner's Elementary Grammar, the English Exercises to be written in Greek, with the accents; the whole of Xenophon's Anabasis; Selections from Lucian's Dialogues.

Latin.—Bingham's Latin Grammar, the English Exercises to be written in Latin, with the quantities marked; Three Books of Cæsar's Commentaries; Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Four Orations of Cicero.

Course of Instruction.

I. School of the English Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—Fowler's English Grammar, or March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reader; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

Second Term.—Fowler's English Grammar, continued, or "Anglo-Saxon Version of the Holy Gospels;" Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Jamieson's Grammar of Rhetoric; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

Second Term. — Kames' Elements of Criticism; Essays, Criticisms, and Declamations.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Whately's Logic, with Practical Exercises.

Second Term.—Whately's Rhetoric; Shaw's Manual of English Literature, with Lectures; Readings in the English Classics, with Critiques; Theses, Orations, and Forensic Disputations.

II. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy.
SECOND TERM.—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity.

III. School of Mathematics.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.
SECOND TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books VII., VIII., IX.; Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.
SECOND TERM.—Loomis' Surveying and Navigation; Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.
SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry; Snell's Olmsted's Astronomy, begun.
SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV. School of the Greek Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR NEVILLE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Iliad; a daily Exercise in writing Greek.
SECOND TERM.—Herodotus; the Exercise continued.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Thucydides; Hadley's Grammar.
SECOND TERM.—Thucydides; the Olynthiacs and the Philippics of Demosthenes.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Selections from the Republic of Plato; Greek Composition.
SECOND TERM.—The Antigone of Sophocles; the Knights of Aristophanes; the Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis, Weale's Lucian, Owen's Homer's Iliad, Arnold's Thucydides, Blakesley's Herodotus, Heslop's Olynthiacs and Philippics of Demosthenes, Smead's Antigone of Sophocles, Green's Knights of Aristophanes, Crusius' Homeric Lexicon, Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon, Long's and Kiepert's Maps.

V. School of the Latin Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR MILLIGAN.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Five Books of Virgil's Æneid, with Exercises in Scanning; Latin Prose Composition; History of Rome.

SECOND TERM.—Two Books of Livy's History; Latin Prose Composition; History of Rome.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Selections from Horace and Lucretius, with Scanning; Latin Prose Composition, with the study of Synonyms.

SECOND TERM.—Selections from Tacitus and Terence; Latin Prose Composition.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—One of Cicero's Philosophical Works; Exercises in Retranslation.

SECOND TERM.—Select Satires of Juvenal; a Comedy of Plautus.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Anthon's or Frieze's Virgil's Æneid, Weale's Livy, Anthon's or Macleane's Horace, Munro's Lucretius, Anthon's Tacitus, Weale's Terence, Anthon's Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, Proudfit's Captives of Plautus, Anthon's Juvenal, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Crombie's Gymnasium, Liddell's History of Rome, Madvig's Latin Grammar, Smith's English-Latin Lexicon, Andrews' Latin-English Lexicon, Anthon's or Smith's Classical Dictionary, Long's Classical Atlas, or Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

VI. School of Sacred History and Evidences of Christianity.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Old Testament History, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Old Testament History, continued.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—New Testament History.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

TEXT-BOOKS.—English Bible; Milligan on Reason and Revelation.

VII. School of Chemistry.

PROFESSOR PETER.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry; Instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily examination. Considerable attention given to the application of this branch of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments.

VIII. School of Natural Philosophy.

PROFESSORS PETER AND WHITE.

In the School of Natural Philosophy there are two classes—Junior and Senior. In the Junior class the object is to give the student a comprehensive general view of this Department of Physics, and to familiarize him with its methods of investigation without the introduction of mathematical symbols. This class will meet the wants of those but little advanced in Mathematics, and will serve as a preparation for the *Senior class*, in which the same objects will be studied, but with greater exactness, and with the use of mathematical demonstrations and formula; so that to enter this class the student must have such a knowledge of Mathematics as would fit him for the Junior class of that study in the University.

IX. School of Natural History.

PROFESSORS CLARK AND WILLIAMS.

To enter this School students must have attended at least one course of lecturers upon organic and inorganic Chemistry, and must present a certificate of having sustained a thorough and satisfactory examination therein. Those wishing to enter any advanced class must sustain an examination upon the studies of the previous classes, or present proof of having done so elsewhere.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Human Anatomy and Physiology, or the structure and laws of the human body, and the preservation of its health, both physically and mentally.

SECOND TERM.—Botany; Structural and Physiological Botany, or the anatomy and mode of life of plants, especially in reference to their cultivation and propagation; Systematic Botany, or the study of the species, varieties, races, etc., of plants, and their classification according to affinities.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Zoölogy, begun; Structural Zoölogy, or the anatomy of the brute creation—domestic animals, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy finished; Systematic Zoölogy deals with animals as Systematic Botany does with plants; Geology and Paleontology; Geology, or the history of the structure of the earth, and the phenomena of mines, metals, ores of iron, coal, building-stones, mineral springs, etc.; Paleontology, or the history of fossil animals and plants, and their agency in the formation of coal-beds, coal-oil, limestone, marble, and rocks in general.

X. School of Civil History.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Smith's History of Greece; Liddell's History of Rome; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—The Student's Gibbon; Political Economy; Lectures.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Student's History of France; the Student's Hume; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—Willson's History of the United States; Constitution of the United States.

XI. School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR HELVETI.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.....

German.—Otto's Grammar; Adler's Reader.
French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Télémaque.
Italian.—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader.
Spanish.—Schele de Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reade

Second Term....

German.—Otto's Grammar; Otto's Reader; Schiller's Ma of Orleans.
French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Télémaque; Voltaire Charles XII.
Italian.—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader; Tasso.
Spanish.—De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader; D Quijote.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.....

German.—Whitney's Grammar; Schiller's Mary Stuart a William Tell; Composition and Conversation in German.
French.—Corinne; Racine; Composition and Conversati in French.
Italian.—Tasso; Goldoni.
Spanish.—Don Quijote.

Second Term....

German.—Goethe's Iphigenia and Reineke Fuchs; Lessing Minna Von Barnhelm.
French.—Moliére; Voltaire; Gil Blas de Santillane.
Italian.—Dante.
Spanish.—Calderon.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 2, 1862, granted to each state public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more Colleges, of which the leading object should be the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, including Military Tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 330,000 acres of land scrip; and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another act, approved February 22, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what had hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet, within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The Act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least $100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model Farm, and the erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by the Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of HENRY CLAY, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjoining it, and extending within the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains four hundred and thirty-three acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed

at the disposal of the University as a site for the Agricultural and other Colleges. It is the purpose of the Regent, who has dedicated his life to the founding and upbuilding of the University, to raise as early as practicable additional means for the erection, on a liberal scale, of all the buildings necessary for carrying on the various Colleges. For the temporary uses, however, of the Agricultural College, the present buildings will answer, and provision will be made for boarding, at a moderate price, a limited number of students upon the farm; while accommodations for others can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

Conditions of Admission.

All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must, upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with the following subjects: English Grammar; Geography; Outlines of History; Ray's Arithmetic, Part III; Ray's Algebra, Part I.

Course of Instruction.

I. School of the English Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR SHACKLEFORD.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language, with exercises in Composition.

Second Term.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language, with exercises in Composition.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—English Lessons, with exercises in Composition.

Second Term.—Kames' Elements of Criticism, with exercises in Composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic.

Second Term.—Day's Art of Discourse with exercises.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Shaw's English Literature; Shaw's Specimens from English authors.

Second Term.—Chamber's English Literature.

II. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy.
SECOND TERM.—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity.

III. School of Mathematics.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.
SECOND TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books VII., VIII., IX.; Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

SECOND TERM.—Loomis' Surveying and Navigation; Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.
SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry; Snell's Olmsted's Astronomy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV. School of Chemistry.

PROFESSOR PETER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry; instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily examinations. Considerable attention paid to the applications of this branch of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments.

SENIOR CLASS.

DURING THE SESSION.—Experimental and Applied Chemistry and Chemical Physics; five Lectures a week, more thorough than during the Elementary Course, and illustrated to the greatest possible extent by experiments, models, diagrams, specimens, etc. The numerous applications of the science to Agriculture, the Arts, and Manufactures are specially indicated, and the Art of Testing in general and the Detection of Poisons considered. Organic Chemistry is discussed during the latter part of the course, and such instruction given in the Chemistry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology as the allotted time allows.

Practical Chemistry. — Provisions will be made for instruction in Practical Chemistry, including the Chemistry of the Soil, as soon as students are sufficiently prepared.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Youman's New Class-book of Chemistry; Fowne's Chemistry for Students; Graham's Elements of Chemistry.

V. School of Natural Philosophy.

PROFESSORS PETER AND WHITE.

In the School of Natural Philosophy there are two classes—Junior and Senior. In the *Junior class* the object is to give the student a comprehensive general view of the department of Physics, and to familiarize him with its methods of investigation without the introduction of mathematical symbols. This class will meet the wants of those but little advanced in Mathematics, and will serve as a preparation for the *Senior class*, in which the same subjects will be studied, but with greater exactness, and with the use of mathematical demonstrations and formulæ. So that to enter this class the student must have such a knowledge of Mathematics as would fit him for the Junior class of that study in the University.

VI. School of Natural History.

PROFESSORS CLARK AND WILLIAMS.

To enter this School students must have attended at least one course of lectures upon organic and inorganic Chemistry, and must present a certificate of having sustained a thorough and satisfactory examination therein. Those wishing to enter any advanced class must sustain an examination upon the studies of the previous classes, or present proof of having done so elsewhere. In addition to which we have an Elementary Course in NATURAL HISTORY; and hereafter every student matriculating in the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be required to pursue one of the *Elementary* studies of the *School of Natural History*—either Botany or Zoölogy or Physiology—unless he has complied with the requirements mentioned above necessary to enter the *higher studies* of this School. In the latter case he will pursue the regular course in the order in which the sciences are here laid down, according to classes.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM. — Human Anatomy and Physiology, or the structure and laws of the Human body, and the preservation of its health, both physically and mentally.

SECOND TERM.—Botany; Structural and Physiological Botany, or the anatomy and mode of life of plants, especially in reference to their cultivation and propagation; Systematic Botany, or the study of the species, varieties, races, etc., of plants, and their classification according to affinities.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Zoölogy, begun; Structural Zoölogy, or the anatomy of the brute creation—domestic animals, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy, finished; Systematic Zoölogy deals with animals as Systematic Botany does with plants.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Geology and Paleontology, begun; Geology, or the History of the structure of the earth, and the phenomena of mines, metals, ores of iron, coal, building-stone, mineral springs, etc.

SECOND TERM. — Geology and Paleontology, finished; Paleontology, or the history of fossil animals and plants, and their agency in the formation of coal-beds, coal-oil, limestone, marble, and rocks in general.

VII. School of Civil History.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Smith's History of Greece; Liddell's History of Rome; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—The Student's Gibbon; Political Economy; Lectures.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Student's History of France; the Student's Hume; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—Willson's History of the United States; the Constitution of the United States.

VIII. School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR HELVETI.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.....
- *German.*—Otto's Grammar; Adler's Reader.
- *French.*—Fasquelle's Grammar; Télémaque.
- *Italian.*—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader.
- *Spanish.*—Schele De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader.

SECOND CLASS....
- *German.*—Otto's Grammar; Otto's Reader; Schiller's Maid of Orleans.
- *French.* — Fasquelle's Grammar; Télémaque; Voltaire's Charles XII.
- *Italian.*—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader; Tasso.
- *Spanish.*—De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader; Don Quijote.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.....
- *German.*—Whitney's Grammar; Schiller's Mary Stuart and William Tell; Composition and Conversation in German.
- *French.*—Corinne; Racine; Composition and Conversation in French.
- *Italian.*—Tasso; Goldoni.
- *Spanish.*—Don Quijote.

SECOND TERM....
- *German.*—Goethe's Iphigenia and Reineke Fuchs; Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm.
- *French.*—Moliére; Voltaire; Gil Blas de Santillane.
- *Italian.*—Dante.
- *Spanish.*—Calderon.

IX. School of Civil Engineering and Mining.

PROFESSOR SWIGERT.

In this School will be taught Geometrical and Topographical Drawing, Tinting, Shading, and Lettering; Descriptive Geometry; Linear Perspective; Shades and Shadows; Practical Astronomy; Road Engineering; the use of Engineering Instruments; Leveling; Architectural Drawing; Geology of Mining Districts; Metallurgy; Mining Engineering; Construction of Furnaces; Determination; Mineralogy; and History of Mining Operations.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Church's Descriptive Geometry; Mahan's Civil Engineering and Stereotomy.

X. School of Fine Arts.

In this School will be taught Music, Drawing, Painting, and Landscape Gardening.

Musical Department.

PROFFSSOR BAYLEY.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT.—Cultivation of the Voice; Bassini's Art of Singing Exercises.

HARMONY AND THOROUGH-BASS.—Baker's Theory of Harmony; Johnson's Theory of Harmony and Thorough-bass.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION.—Marx's Theory and Practice of Musical Composition; Weber's Theory of Musical Composition; Moore's Encyclopedia of Music.

XI. School of Military Tactics.

PROFESSOR SWIGERT.

The Course will comprise Practical and Theoretical Instruction in the Tactics of the different Arms, Military Discipline, including the duties of Guards, Sentinels, etc., in accordance with the Tactics and Regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

STATE STUDENTS.

By a provision of the Act incorporating the Agricultural and Mechanical College, each Legislative District in the State is entitled to send to this College, free of charge for tuition, three properly prepared students, who also have a right to receive, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of the instructions given in any College of the University, except the Colleges of Law and Medicine and the Commercial College.

The law requires that the selection of the students shall be made by the Justices of the Peace in each Legislative District. This should be done at the regular meetings of the County Court, and the orders appointing them duly certified by the Clerk.

The appointees should be at least sixteen years of age, of good character and industrious habits, and should be versed in the elements of the English branches. It is earnestly recommended that the system of competitive examinations be adopted, and that one or more competent teachers be selected in each District as a Board of Examiners, thus giving all, especially the poor young men, a chance for the state honor.

The recommendation of the County Judge, together with that of a majority of the Magistrates, until the next meeting of the Quarterly Court, will entitle them to admission.

State students have priority in choice of rooms, but to exercise this privilege they should be present at the beginning of the session.

Military Instruction.

The Act of Congress granting the land scrip requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant to give instruction in Military Tactics. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, regular instruction is given to the students of this College in the Infantry Drill and Military Discipline and Police, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

A uniform of cadet gray cloth, such as is usually worn at the Military Schools in the country, is required, and can be obtained by students on their arrival at the College at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

The Labor System.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College are required to spend a portion of their time in active labor,

either in the Agricultural, Horticultural, or Mechanical Departments. They are distributed into these several departments according to their respective qualifications, and as far as practicable in harmony with their wishes and purposes in life.

Students who wish to defray a portion of their expenses while acquiring their education, are required to labor four hours upon the Farm or in the Shops, six days in the week. Students who apply for admission into the Shops must satisfy the Superintendent that they intend to remain in the Mechanical Department of the Institution not less than three years. The rates of compensation in these departments will vary from five to ten cents per hour during the first year, and from ten to fifteen cents per hour during the second and third years, according to industry and proficiency. Job-work is sometimes assigned to students, for which they receive wages according to stipulation.

All other students are required to work two hours per day, three days in the week, in the Horticultural Department, without compensation. All students applying for admission are left free to elect either the compensated or uncompensated labor.

During the Winter months out-door labor may be suspended in whole or in part by the Faculty, upon recommendation of the Superintendents.

Students desiring to remain upon the Estate during the vacation will find a pleasant home, and will have an opportunity of laboring a part of the time on the Farm or in the Shops. A Summer School will be provided during vacation for the benefit of students wishing to prosecute their studies.

Students in these working divisions are arranged in two classes, one laboring in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, thus alternating labor and study.

Club-houses situated convenient to labor are provided upon the estate for such as wish to adopt a cheap system of boarding.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Ashland Estate is divided into the necessary plats of pasture and tillable lands for the handling of the various breeds of stock, and for the culture and rotation of every variety of crops, and is under the superintendence of a practical Farmer, who is competent to give instruction in Agriculture and in the care and management of Stock. In this department Students have ample opportunities, while defraying a part of the expenses of their education, to apply practically the principles of science which they acquire in the class-room.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department embraces the Ornamental and Experimental Grounds at Ashland and Woodlands, including Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Propagating-houses, Green-houses, and Arboreta.

Students laboring in this Department are under the supervision of a skillful Superintendent, who is competent to give them thorough instruction in Horticulture and Landscape Gardening; and they have ample facilities for the practical application of the principles of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and for a thorough knowledge of the art of Grafting, Budding, and Planting, and the general care and culture of all kinds of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Mechanical Department of this College has been organized under the name of the "ASHLAND MECHANICAL WORKS," by the erection of large, fine buildings for shops of various kinds, which have been fitted up with the most approved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural and mechanical implements, including the celebrated *Climax Reaper and Mower*, wagons, plows, cultivators, etc.

In the Wood-shops, Iron-shops, Paint-shops, and Shoe-shops skilled artisans are employed, who, under the general supervision of an experienced Superintendent, give practical instruction to a large number of young men in the various Mechanic Arts. With these liberal and unusual advantages, young men have an opportunity of learning a good trade either at the anvil, the lathe, the bench, or with the brush, while at the same time defraying a portion of the expenses of their education.

Young men who have already some knowledge of the use of tools and machinery will enjoy peculiar advantages in this department.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

The design of this College is to prepare *pious* young men for the work of the Christian Ministry. Those who enter it must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory testimonials of their good Christian character.

The course of instruction is adapted to two classes of students: *first*, to those who have completed the course in the College of Arts, or in some other College of equal rank, and who desire to obtain a thorough and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the original languages; and *secondly*, to those who have little or no acquaintance with the Greek or Hebrew, and who desire to obtain only a general and practical knowledge of the English Scriptures. The course of instruction designed for the former is comprehended in the three following Schools, except that they are not required to study the course of English Exegesis.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. School of Sacred Literature and Christian Doctrine.

PROFESSOR MILLIGAN.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hebrew Grammar and First Lessons in Reading.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Hebrew, continued; Hellenistic Greek; and Greek and Hebrew Exegesis.

SENIOR YEAR.

Exposition and Defense of the Scheme of Redemption as it is taught and illustrated in the Holy Scriptures.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—Instruction in this School is given partly by Lectures and partly by the use of the following text-books and works of reference: Green's Hebrew Grammar, Hahn's Hebrew Bible, Milligan on Reason and Revelation, Milligan on Scheme of Redemption, Bagster's Critical New Testament (Greek and English), Alford's Greek Testament, Bagster's edition of the

Septuagint, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, Liddell and Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Winer's Grammar of the New Testament, and Gesenius' or Fürst's Hebrew-English Lexicon.

II. School of Sacred History and Evidences of Christianity.

PROFESSOR M'GARVEY.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Pentateuch begun.

SECOND TERM.—Pentateuch finished; Job, Joshua, and Judges.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM. — Remainder of the Old Testament History begun, with the Poetical and Prophetical Books introduced in their chronological order and studied historically.

SECOND TERM.—The same completed, and a course of Lectures on the Intermediate History of the Jews.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Narratives of Matthew and Mark.

SECOND TERM.—Narratives of Luke and John.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Acts of the Apostles, and a brief Historical Outline of the Epistles.

SECOND TERM.—Discussion of the Authenticity, Integrity, Inspiration, and Authority of the Books of the Old and New Testaments; with an examination and refutation of the most prevalent forms of Modern Infidelity.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—English Polyglot Bible, Coleman's Sacred Atlas, McGarvey's Commentary on Acts, Milligan's Reason and Revelation, and Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.

III. School of Homiletics and Hermeneutics.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Hermeneutics and English Exegesis.

SECOND TERM.—English Exegesis, continued, with a course of Lectures on the Duties and Habits of Preachers.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Homiletics begun, with frequent exercises in the composition and Delivery of Sermons.

SECOND TERM.—Homiletics finished; Discussion of Topics; Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—English Polyglot Bible, Milligan's Reason and Revelation, Broaddus on the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons.

The same course of instruction is designed also for students of the Second class, except that they are not required to study the Hebrew and the Greek. They must, however, in order to regular admission, be well versed in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, and the outlines of History; and in order to graduation they must also stand an approved examination on all the branches pertaining to the School of English Literature.

IV. School of English Literature.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

FRESHMAN YEAR.—Philosophy of Grammar and Structure of the English Language.

JUNIOR YEAR.—Rhetoric and Criticism.

SENIOR YEAR.—Logic and the English Classics.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Fowler's English Grammar or March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar and Reader, Jamieson's Grammar of Rhetoric, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Whately's Logic, Whately's Rhetoric, and Shaw's English Literature. Special attention will be given to Composition and Elocution during the entire course in this School.

REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY.

I. Classical Course.

FIRST YEAR.—Freshman Sacred History; Sophomore Sacred History; Junior Sacred History; and Freshman Sacred Literature.

SECOND YEAR.—Senior Sacred History; Junior Sacred Literature; Senior Sacred Literature; and Senior Homiletics.

II. English Course.

FIRST YEAR.—Freshman Sacred History; Sophomore Sacred History; and Freshman English Literature.

SECOND YEAR.—Junior Sacred History; Senior Sacred History; and Junior English.

THIRD YEAR.—Junior Homiletics, etc.; Senior Sacred Literature; Senior Homiletics; and Senior English.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Some attention is given to Ecclesiastical History, chiefly in connection with the course of instruction in Christian Doctrine and the Evidences of Christianity. The works of Neander, Schaff, Mosheim, and Gieseler are all used as books of reference.

Certificate of Graduation.

No degrees are conferred in this College; but certificates of Graduation will be given to all who complete either the English or the Classical Course; provided that during their connection with the University they shall have complied strictly with all its rules and regulations.

Expenses, Accommodations, &c.

In order to encourage poor and pious young men to enter this College with the view of better qualifying themselves for the work of the Ministry, the Board have appropriated for the *exclusive* use of such the large Brick Dormitory on the University premises. It consists of twenty-four large, well-ventilated rooms, and will conveniently accommodate eighty-four students, besides furnishing a good kitchen and dining-room. In the Adelphian Club—composed wholly of the matriculates of this College—a student can board for about $1.60 a week, that is, for about $65.00 a session. His bill for washing during the same time is about $10.00, and for fuel and lights about $10.00. Besides these expenses, every student has to furnish his own room, and to pay to the Treasurer, on his arrival at the University, a matriculation fee of $10.00, and a room fee of $5.00. The cost of furnishing a room is about $40.00, that is, about $10.00 for each occupant; but the articles purchased will of course, with proper care, last for several years.

No charge is made for Tuition, and hence the entire expenses of a student in the Adelphian Club, exclusive of what he may spend in traveling and for clothing, are about as follows: For matriculation fee, $10.00; use of furniture, $5.00; room fee, $5.00; boarding, $65.00; washing, fuel, and lights, $20.00; books and stationery, $20.00; making in all $125.00 for a session of forty weeks.

Students are received at any time; but if possible all should be present and have their rooms secured on Saturday preceding

the opening of the session. No room can be secured for any new student in anticipation of his arrival at the University, nor until he shall have obtained his *Permit* from the Regent. Those who design to enter the College of the Bible should come directly to the Brick Dormitory and inquire for the Steward of the Adelphian Club. By so doing they will save both trouble and expense.

Students occupying a room may, by applying to the Presiding Officer, secure the same for the next session; *provided* that they be present at the beginning of the session. But after that any vacant room will always be given to the first applicant.

Students of this College are not allowed to work on the Farm or in the Shops. *This is the exclusive privilege of those who matriculate in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.*

Students' Prayer Meeting.

On the afternoon of every Lord's-day during the session the students of this College have a Students' Prayer Meeting in the College Chapel. It is well attended, and the occasion is generally one of much interest to all present. Many a heart is here made to realize by a joyful experience that "they who wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In the organization of this school special reference is had to the growing necessities of the business men of the South and West. Most of the Commercial Colleges in the country are founded on the basis of indefinite credit, in which the object seems to be to obtain the largest possible fees with the least possible actual returns.

We propose a more advanced course of instruction, on a basis broader and more comprehensive than any hitherto offered to the public, a Commercial School which shall dignify instead of attempting to degrade commerce, by putting it as nearly as possible on a level with the classical and scientific training required for the liberal professions.

PRIMARY COURSE.*

Our first course of study comprises the curriculum usually taught in Commercial Schools, and is designed to meet the necessities of those who have not the time nor the means to prosecute the more advanced departments of study.

SCHOOL OF BOOK-KEEPING.—Bryant and Stratton's Book-keeping; Bryant and Stratton's Commercial Arithmetic.

SCHOOL OF PENMANSHIP.—Copies and Blackboard illustrations.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH.—English Grammar and Composition; Rhetoric.

SCHOOL OF ETHICS.—Moral Philosophy; Ethics of Commerce.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

School of Higher Algebra and Geometry.
School of Science of Book-keeping—Theory and Practice.
School of English Literature—Elements of Criticism.
School of Modern Languages—French and German.
School of Natural Science—Botany, Chemistry, Zoölogy—Elementary.
School of Civil History and Political Economy.
School of Commercial Law.

* Students who desire to complete the Book-keeping Course only can do so in five months.

Advanced Course.

School of Higher Mathematics—Surveying and Navigation, and Civil Engineering.
School of Logic and Metaphysics.
School of International Law, Constitutional Law, Science of Government.
School of Geology and Mining.
School of Advanced Natural History—Physical Geography in relation to Animal and Vegetable Productions.

From the foregoing scheme it will be seen that our Intermediate and Advanced Courses of study go far beyond the range of what is ordinarily called a Commercial College. The object is not to make of the student a mere arithmetical machine, but an intelligent, scholarly merchant, who shall find himself equally at home at the desk of the accountant and in the literary and scientific circles in which he may be thrown; who shall know something at least of the higher departments of mental, moral, and physical science which every year are becoming more intimately interwoven with commercial pursuits, and who shall be able in time to enrich these by contributions which no one has more abundant opportunities of acquiring than the merchant who knows science and philosophy as well as the computation of dollars and cents.

The time required for completing the first course will ordinarily not exceed one year; for the second two; and for the third two years. For graduation in the first course, all the departments of study enumerated are required; for graduation in the second, any five out of the seven enumerated; and for graduation in the third, any three out of the five enumerated. It is earnestly recommended, however, that the full complement of schools enumerated in the Intermediate and Advance Courses be taken by those who aspire to a thorough and complete commercial education.

Degree in the first course, Bachelor of Commerce.
Degree in the second course, Master of Commerce.
Degree in the third course, Master of Science and Commerce.

EXPENSES FOR THE SESSION OF NINE MONTHS.

Tuition (Cash),	$30
Matriculation Fee,	10
Books (from $10 to $20),	20
Board in Club ($2 per week),	80
Washing,	15
Total,	$155

Good board in private families can be procured at five c per week.

RXPENSES FOR THE SHORT COURSE.

Tuition (Cash),	$30
Matriculation Fee,	10
Books,	10
Board in Club ($2 per week),	40
Washing,	7
Total,	$97

THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

The design of the College of Law is to provide a complete and thorough Course of Instruction—except in merely local law and practice—for young men preparing for the Bar in any part of the United States. Instruction is given by lectures, with examinations upon them, or by recitations, with familiar expositions by the Professor. The Course of Study is so arranged as to be completed within two sessions. No examination and no particular course of previous study is required for admission.

A diploma issued by this College is a license to practice law in the Courts of Kentucky.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. School of Common and Statute Law.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Blackstone's Commentaries.
SENIOR CLASS.—Kent's Commentaries.

II. School of Evidence, Pleading, and Practice.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Smith on Contracts; Smith's Mercantile Law.
SENIOR CLASS.—Stephen on Pleading; Code of Practice; Starkie on Evidence.

III. School of Equity, Constitutional and International Law.

PROFESSOR HARRISON.

JUNIOR CLASS.— First volume Kent's Commentaries on International Law; Story on the Constitution.
SENIOR CLASS.—Adams on Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sessions, Terms, Commencements.

The collegiate year in the several Colleges, except that of Law, consists of a single session of nine months, which is divided into two equal terms. The session begins on the second Monday in September, and ends on the second Thursday in June, which is the general Commencement-day. The College of Law begins on the second Monday in September, and ends the second Wednesday in February, which is Commencement-day in this College.

Examinations.

There are two classes of examinations for the students of the University. The first is a daily examination in connection with the daily lecture or recitation. The second is a public examination of all the classes of the various Colleges, held at the close of each term.

The Professor of each School conducts the daily examinations of his department in whatever way he deems best; and immediately after the examination he affixes to the name of each student examined a number designating the value of his answers to the questions asked, or of his performance of the exercises proposed. For perfect answers or performance, the number affixed is one hundred; for an entire failure, zero; for any intermediate degree of merit, the proper relative percentage.

The public examinations are either oral or in writing, as each professor may determine. At the close of the examination of each class, the professor in charge makes out his estimate of the value of each student's answers or performance according to the same scale of merit as in the daily examination. From this report, and the daily estimates of scholarship

made in the lecture or recitation-room, the scholarship of each student for the term is ascertained, and is entered on the record, and a copy sent to his parent or guardian at the close of each term. This report also contains an estimate of the student's conduct in the recitation-room, his industry and punctuality, as well as of his general conduct, or conduct outside of the recitation-room, estimated on the same scale, from all the facts of which the proper Faculty may have certain knowledge.

GRADUATION.

For the accommodation of young men who may be unable to complete a liberal course of study, it is provided that a student may graduate in any School of the University on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been at least one year a student of the University, and that he shall have completed in a satisfactory manner all the required studies of said School, or what the Professor thereof may judge to be a fair equivalent; the standard of graduation in each School being not less than seventy-five per centum of the scale on which one hundred denotes perfection.

2. That he shall have observed habitually all the rules and regulations of the University.

He will then be entitled to a Certificate of Graduation signed by the Professor, in which may be stated his grade of scholarship in said School, and likewise his general standing with respect to conduct and application to study.

When any student shall have thus graduated in the Schools of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, Sacred History, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Civil History, in the College of Arts, he may receive, free of charge, the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts may, however, with the consent of the Faculty of the College of Arts, be permitted to substitute for the Calculus, or the Junior and

Senior Greek, or the Senior Latin, a course in the French German, Spanish, or Italian languages; or to substitute for the Calculus and Senior Latin a course in the Hebrew language.

When any student shall have graduated in the Schools of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Civil History, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he may receive free of charge, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

When any student shall have finished the prescribed course of Study in either the English or the Classical Department of the College of the Bible, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a Diploma corresponding with the course taken.

When any student shall have graduated in all the Schools of the College of Law, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

When any student shall have completed the entire course in the Commercial College, and passed a satisfactory examination thereon, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a Diploma.

A student may be admitted to the regular degree of Master of Arts in the College of Arts, or of Master of Science in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been admitted, at least one year previously, to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Bachelor of Science in Kentucky University.

2. That he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the proper Faculty in at least three of the following languages: Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, and Italian; or, in place of any one of these, a course of Historical study prescribed by the Faculty.

3. That he pay to the Library Fund a fee of ten dollars.

No honorary degree shall be conferred in any College.

The Conduct of Students.

It is presumed that every one qualified to enter the University as a student will have some acquaintance with the first principles of morality, propriety, and decorum, and that it will therefore be unnecessary to prescribe a full and complete code of specific rules and regulations. But it will be expected and required of every student—

1. That he be diligent in study; punctual in his attendance upon worship, recitations, examinations, and all other University exercises; and that he promptly render a valid and satisfactory reason to the proper officers for any delinquency on his part.

2. That having entered any class, he will not leave it without the permission of the Faculty; and that he will engage in no new study without their consent and approbation.

3. That he treat all persons, and especially the officers of the University, with becoming decorum and respect.

4. That he do not trespass on the premises of any other person, and that he in no way deface or injure the property of the University.

5. That he attend no exhibition of immoral tendency; no race-field, theater, circus, billiard-saloon, bar-room or tippling-house.

6. That he neither introduce upon the premises of the University, nor use there or elsewhere, any kind of intoxicating beverages; and that he abstain from the use of tobacco in the buildings of the University.

7. That he neither keep in his possession nor use fire-arms, a dirk, a bowie-knife, nor any other kind of deadly weapon.

8. That he abstain from profanity, the desecration of the Lord's-day, all kinds of gaming for a reward or prize of any kind, and from card-playing even for amusement; and also from

whatever else is inconsistent with good order, good taste, and good morals.

9. That he attend public worship every Lord's-day, and prayers in the Chapel every morning.

10. That he go not beyond the immediate precincts of Lexington or Ashland during the session without permission of the Faculty; or, in cases of emergency where this can not be obtained, without the consent of the Presiding Officer of the College to which he belongs.

11. That he do not leave the University until he is regularly dismissed at the close of the session, without the special permission of the Faculty.

12. That during his connection with the University he belong to no secret College Society, nor any association, except such as shall have been approved by the Faculty.

13. That he do not change his place of boarding without the permission of the Faculty.

14. That he faithfully observe and respect all the by-laws adopted by the Faculty for the discipline and government of the students.

15. That he shun and discountenance all disorderly combinations and associations of students or citizens; and that he co-operate with the Faculty in every honorable way that he can to promote the interest and reputation of the University.

16. That he cause no unnecessary noise in or about the University buildings, nor play on the grounds before the time appointed by the Faculty for recreation, nor in the vicinity of the dormitories or other college buildings *at any time.*

17. That he sign no petition or other paper to the Board or Executive Committee in regard to the government of the University, or to the appointment or dismissal of Professors or Officers; and that he do not attend or give countenance to any meeting to criticise the government of the University.

EXPENSES.

COLLEGE OF ARTS:

Tuition Coupons for the entire session, .	$5 00 to $10 00
Matriculation Fee, ...	10 00
Room Fee (Dormitory), ...	5 00

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

State Students (representatives from counties),	*Tuition free.*
Tuition Coupons (other students,) . .	5 00 to 10 00
Matriculation Fee, ...	10 00
Room Fee (Dormitory), ...	5 00

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE:

Tuition to	*all Students free.*
Matriculation Fee, ...	10 00
Room Fee (Dormitory), ...	5 00

COLLEGE OF LAW:

Tuition per term of five months, cash, . . .	50 00
Matriculation Fee, ...	10 00

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE:

Tuition (course of twenty weeks), cash, . . .	30 00
Tuition (session of nine months), cash, . . .	30 00
Matriculation Fee, ...	10 00

All fees are required in advance, and no deduction made from the full fees, however late in the session a student may enter. For this reason attendance at the commencement of the colleges is particularly urged.

BOARDING.

Students are allowed to select their own boarding, either in private families, or in such buildings on the University grounds as may be set apart for their use; subject, however, in all cases, to the approval and supervision of the Faculty of the College to which they belong.

No student is allowed to board at any house where intoxicating liquors are sold, or card-playing or billiard-playing is

practiced, or where the rules of good order and decorum are in other respects disregarded.

Rooms on the University grounds will be assigned to matriculates by the respective Presiding Officers. No partiality or preference will be shown in disposing of the same to any student, but the first applicant will be allowed to make the first selection.

Every student shall preserve order and decorum in his own room, and shall be responsible for any disorder in the same, unless he give information of the person or persons by whom it was created.

All damage to the buildings or any other University property shall be immediately repaired at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but if not known, it shall be assessed upon the occupants of the room or building in which the damage was done.

Rooms at all times are subject to inspection by the Officers of the institution; and negligence, carelessness, or violation of the rules and regulations will subject the student to discipline, and deprive him of his room.

Good boarding can be procured in private families at *five dollars* per week, including fuel, lights, and furniture.

Club System.

Students occupying dormitories set apart for that purpose, by adopting the *club system*, can board themselves at prices ranging *from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per week.*

Each student occupying a dormitory must pay a room fee of *five dollars;* the cost of furniture need not exceed *ten dollars;* so that his expenses for *boarding* and *room* will vary from seventy-five to one hundred and fifteen dollars per session of forty weeks.

The Clubs are organized by the students, with a written Constitution, recognizing President, Secretary, Treasurer, and

Commissary. Regular weekly meetings are held for the transaction of business and arrangement of the bill of fare. The President of the Club exercises a general supervision over the dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and grounds attached thereto; and also presides at the table and at the meetings of the Club. The Treasurer is required to report on the condition of the funds, and make necessary assessments. The Commissary provides and makes all purchases, keeping an account of his disbursements. The Secretary keeps the records of the proceedings, etc.

The military *régime* is extended over the club-houses, and a regular system of inspection and police is maintained by an orderly in each building.

Beneficiary Instruction.

It is the aim of the authorities of the University eventually to furnish instruction free of charge to every student who may enter its walls. In the mean time, until the endowment is sufficiently large, young men of indigent circumstances and good moral character who have had one year's actual experience in teaching, and who design to make it a regular profession, may be received free of tuition.

Public Worship.

Every student is required to attend the chapel exercises at such an hour each day as may be designated by the Faculty of the College to which he belongs; and also to attend such other public religious exercises as may be ordered on National Thanksgiving-day, or the Lord's-day, unless excused for special reasons by the proper Faculty.

Libraries.

There are good Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Libraries belonging to the University, which comprise about ten thousand volumes of valuable books, and which will be open to the students of the University. The Law Library is perhaps one of the best in the West.

Literary and Religious Societies.

There are five Societies connected with the various Colleges of the University, which have their respective halls and libraries, and which afford ample facilities for exercises in elocution, composition, and discussions.

The "*Collegian*," a handsome and well-conducted monthly, is also published by the Societies, and affords to those connected with them additional opportunities for improvement.

Museums.

Through the energy and liberality of Regent Bowman, a Museum of Natural History has been created, and already contains about *twenty thousand* Specimens, including a large number of the birds and mammals of North America. A skillful taxidermist is constantly employed at Ashland in preparing the Specimens which are rapidly increasing by donation or otherwise. The friends of the Institution throughout the country will render valuable service to the cause of Science by their continued contributions of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, and of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, Relicts, Curiosities, etc.; all of which can be sent *free of cost*, by *Express*, and will be duly credited to them, and published in the Annual Catalogue.

The *Anatomical Museum* is also large, and was secured originally at great cost. It contains many valuable wax models, natural skeletons, and arterial and alcoholic preparations, illustrative of Anatomy and Physiology.

Apparatus.

There is a valuable collection of Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, belonging to the University, adapted to the purposes of illustration and instruction in the various schools of Science.

Endowment and Real Estate.

The endowment and real estate of the University now amounts to about $800,000. The property formerly belonging to the Transylvania University embraces a spacious and beautiful campus of twenty acres, lying within the limits of the city of Lexington, and containing Morrison College, with its large and commodious lecture-rooms, chapel, library-rooms, and society-halls, and also dormitories and boarding-houses.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and the Woodlands adjoining, containing in one tract four hundred and thirty-three acres, with the elegant improvements, making one of the most magnificent estates in America, have been secured as the permanent site of the University. It is the purpose of the Regent to procure, at an early day, ample funds for the erection of many additional buildings, and for the improvement of the grounds on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the general plan. The united grounds of the University, in which every citizen of our state has an interest, and which are rendered almost sacred by the historical associations of old Transylvania, and are endeared to every patriot as the home of Henry Clay, will thus be improved and adorned by all the appliances of art and taste, as the site of a University that we fondly hope will continue to preserve the honor and reputation of the one, and will be an imperishable monument to the memory of the other.

The Alumni of Transylvania University.

It may be gratifying to the numerous Alumni of this, the first established and most venerable institution of learning in the Mississippi Valley, to learn that, in its consolidation with Kentucky University, its historic character and associations have been sacredly cherished, and its records faithfully preserved. By a statute of the Board of Curators, the graduates of Transylvania are recognized as Alumni of Kentucky University. It is the desire of the authorities to recognize the

Alumni Association of the two Institutions, and, to that end, to obtain a complete roll of all those who have ever graduated in the various departments of Transylvania University. An earnest appeal is hereby made to all such to report by correspondence or otherwise to the Regent, with a view to a complete organization of the Association.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

I have the honor to submit to you my Fifteenth Annual Report. We have many reasons to feel profoundly grateful to our Heavenly Father for his continued blessings upon us and the Institution whose interests we are called together to consider. Neither in this Board, nor among all the Officers and Instructors, nor among the six hundred young men who have crowded the halls of the various Colleges, has death found a victim during the past year. For this token of His goodness how earnestly should we all repledge our lives thus preserved to greater usefulness in His cause and for the good of our race!

The session just closing began on the 10th of September, 1871. By the publication and distribution of the Annual Catalogue, containing a full exhibit of the scope and aims of the Institution, together with the history of its success, the very romance of which has created for it a sympathy and interest throughout the country, by advertisement, and by an extended correspondence amounting to several thousand letters, we have presented it before the public, and it has attracted a large patronage from all parts of the continent. It is true that the roll of matriculates has not been so large as that of the preceding year. Since the war the schools and colleges of the South and

West have been rapidly reorganized; especially have many of the Industrial Colleges, founded by the National Grant of 1862, been put into operation, thus localizing the patronage within the respective states. But Kentucky University has maintained more than its proportionate share, and continues to be the leading institution in the Mississippi Valley. Nearly six hundred students, mostly grown young men, presented themselves with their credentials to the Regent, and were distributed according to their various preferences and purposes in life to the several Colleges. Many other applicants were declined for the want of proper qualifications, and the necessary means to meet even the moderate expenses of admission to the University.

The educational work accomplished during the year is shown in the reports of the Presiding Officers, Professors, and Instructors, all of which are herewith submitted.* It is due to these faithful officers that a brief abstract of their reports be presented, in order that the Board and public may understand the thorough manner in which the work of this Institution has been done.

During the latter part of the first term Professor H. James Clark, the able Professor of Natural History, who had filled that chair with so much satisfaction to all, owing to the feeble state of his health, was compelled to give up his classes, and tendered his resignation, which the Executive Committee reluctantly accepted. Upon the recommendation of Professor Clark, accompanied by those of the Professors of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, Mr. H. S. Williams, a graduate of that institution, was called to fill the unexpired term.

Lieutenant C. H. Tebbetts having been ordered to his command by the War Department, Lieutenant S. M. Swigert, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was detailed to take his place as Professor of Military Tactics; he has also instructed classes in Civil Engineering.

*Tabular Statements submitted to the Board in connection with this Report, showing the number of classes and subjects taught, are omitted in this publication. The exhibit shows that about thirty Professors and Instructors were engaged during the year.

It gives me pleasure to add that a better and more advanced class of students has been in attendance and a higher grade of scholarship has been attained than in preceding years.

In the College of Law the degree of LL. B. was conferred at the close of the session in February last upon fourteen gentlemen who had satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of study in that College.

The following list of those who have passed their final examinations in the other Colleges, and who are recommended by their Faculties for graduation, is herewith presented, and I recommend that the respective degrees be conferred by the Board upon the same.*

A number of others have completed the prescribed course of study in various Schools, and have received certificates. It ought to be borne in mind, in summing up actual results, that under our system of elective studies a large number who have neither the time nor the means to complete the entire course of study for the Baccalaureate degrees, nevertheless complete the full course of study in many of the Schools, and go forth from the Institution with a very fair education.

The Industrial Department.

About seventy-five students have availed themselves of the Compensated Labor System, working either on the Farm, in the Shops, or the Horitcultural Department four to five hours per day. They have received regular compensation at a rate exceeding that paid by any other Industrial Institution in the United States; and although the Board has never made any special provisions therefor, and we have had to rely on the proceeds of sales from these departments coming in irregularly, yet I have never, since the foundation of the Agricultural College, failed to pay them their wages in cash every month. Experience has demonstrated that student-labor is not profitable to the Institution. The money paid them would secure a larger

*See pages 27, 28 of Catalogue.

amount of other labor; but the great benevolent aims of the Institution are promoted by this outlay. Some of these young men are faithful in all their duties, and appreciate the advantages afforded them, while others seem to work merely to kill time. This is the most discouraging feature connected with the problem of our Industrial Institution. The students in the uncompensated department have been excused from the regular two hours' daily work during the session; but are at all times subject to the call of the Faculty, for the purpose of keeping in order the ornamental grounds.

The Farm.

The farm is under a process of cultivation looking just now to pecuniary results as a means of defraying the expenses of students who are under the necessity of supplementing their means by labor, yet at the same time with a view to its ultimate improvement and productiveness as a piece of educational apparatus for scientific experiments and industrial education. The greater portion is in grass, by which the Dairy Department is sustained—one of our chief sources of income. It will be seen from my report as Treasurer that the sales of milk amounted to $2,579.60 from an average of twenty-five cows. A detailed statement of the amount of stock and crops on hand is presented in the Report of the Superintendent filed herewith; and a report of the actual condition of the estate and the growing crops will be presented by the Standing Committee of the Board.

Mechanical Department.

The condition of this Department is also exhibited in the Report of the Superintendent, and in the Treasurer's Report, which gives an exhibit of the receipts and disbursements. The great want of this Department, as stated in my former Report, is a working cash capital sufficient to provide adequate stock and material, and to defray the expenses of skilled artisans, as well as students, before returns can be had from the products of

their labor. The result is that only a limited number of young men can be admitted into this Department at present, although we are crowded with applicants from all parts of the country. The students in this Department have been employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements, repairs of machinery, and the erection of some additional buildings on the Estate.

The Horticultural Department.

This Department has not recovered from the loss of the green-houses and the valuable collection of plants by fire which occurred more than a year ago. A new collection of plants, shrubs, etc., is being gathered together again, chiefly by contributions from kind donors throughout the country. Among these I can not fail to mention donations received from the Agricultural Department, Columbus Nurseries, Mr. Downer, Mr. Hervey, and others, whose contributions will be published.

Our chief want in this Department is the necessary propagating and green-houses, which can only be secured by the liberality of some public-spirited friend of Horticulture, or from the Real Estate and Building Fund. The liberal donations which have been made at Harvard University, at the Amherst Agricultural College, and other institutions, by their benevolent patrons, furnish examples worthy of imitation. The Durfee Plant House at the Massachusetts Agricultural College was erected by Mr. Durfee at a cost of more than than twenty thousand dollars.

The Report of the Superintendent of this Department, herewith presented, shows the amount of shrubs, plants, garden-crops, etc., on hand. We must not fail to acknowledge in this place the liberal contributions which have been made from time to time, in the way of seeds, etc., by the Agricultural Bureau.

The Museum of Natural History.

By correspondence and otherwise I constantly keep the subject of our Museum before the public, and we are receiving from

time to time many valuable contributions, which for the want of a special Museum building are being carefully stored away in boxes. The rooms which I have set apart in my residence at Ashland contain merely samples of what we are gathering together, and which are kept on exhibition for the gratification of the hundreds of visitors to that place. The services of a taxidermist are necessary for several months in each year, in order to the preparation and preservation of these collections, which contribute so much to the usefulness of the Institution.

The thanks of the Board are due to the liberal-hearted donors throughout the country who are sending in these contributions from time to time; but especially must I mention the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and our honored and grateful alumnus, O. A. Carr, of Australia, who have recently sent us valuable collections of birds, fishes, mammals, etc., as will be seen in the following list.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

H. H. SPINDLE,	Rockingham Co., Va.,	Iron Ore and Carbonate of Lime from Weiss Cave, Augusta County, Va.
J. S. SHAW,	Daviess Co., Ky.,	Unicorn Beetle.
MISS SUE HARLAN,	Columbia, Tenn.,	Specimens of Mineral Ore.
DR. J. J. ADAIR,	Shahan's Station, Ky.,	Rallus Virginius.
BEN DRAKE, ESQ.,	Lexington, Ky.,	American Owl.
THOMAS MATTOCK,	Shahan's Station, Ky.,	White Owl (Nyctea moca).
D. L. PHARES,	Woodville, Miss.,	Breadfruit from Honduras.
G. W. RAUCK,	Lexington, Ky.,	Relics from Richmond, Va.
H. T. HARRIS, ESQ.,	Stanford, Ky.,	Hybrid Rabbit-head.
REV. W. T. MOORE,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Two Fawns.
REV. O. A. CARR,	Australia,	A lot of very valuable Birds, Mammals, etc.
CAPT. J. C. DABNEY,	Cadiz, Ky.,	Bat.
JOHN LANE ALLEN,	Lexington, Ky.,	Veined Sandstone.
MATT. H. BEDFORD,	Paris, Ky.,	Butcher Bird.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUT'N,	Washington, D. C.,	Fourteen specimens of Fishes, collected by Prof. S. J. Baird.
JOHN H. JESSE,	Woodford Co., Ky.,	White Rat.
CAPT. SHARP,	Lexington, Ky.,	One Deer (Cervus Virginius).
MAJ. DUNCAN,	Lexington, Ky.,	White Rabbit and Loon.
MARTIN & SHARPE,	Lexington, Ky.,	Alligator.

W. J. STETTS,	Versailles, Ky.,	Coot (Fulica Americana).
HON. FRED. WATTS,	Washington, D. C.,	Silk Worms.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUT'N,	Washington, D. C.,	Collect'n of American Waders (Fifty-one Specimens).
JAMES D. SMITH,	London, Ky.,	Stag Beetle.
JAMES H. STEVENSON,	Woodford Co., Ky.,	Loon.
ENOCH HARDING,	Mansfield, Texas,	Geological Specimens.
DR. N. A. BOGIE,	Kansas City, Mo.,	Valuable Coins.

OTHER DONATIONS.

J. M. DOWNER,	Todd County, Ky.,	Strawberry Plants and Shrubs.
W. HALLEY SMITH,		Pair Berkshire Pigs.
M. K. YOUNG,	Glen Haven, Wis.,	Sandford Corn, White Rose Potatoes, three Mammoth Potatoes; Peerless, 2; Breezee, No. 6.
MR. HERVEY,	Lexington, Ky.,	7,000 Strawberry Plants.
R. G. HANFORD,	Columbus Nurser's, O.,	Valuable collection of Plants, etc.
VINCENT CORRÈ,	Merchants Lunch Rooms, Cincinnati, Ohio,	Model Steamboat in glass case.
E. W. BAKEWELL,	Bloomington, Ill.,	Improved Harrow.

MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

During my recent visit to Washington I secured the foundation of a Mechanical and Industrial Museum. Through the kindness of the Honorable Commissioner of Patents I have been allowed to select several hundreds of the rejected models which have accumulated in the Patent Office, that vast store-house in which is illustrated the inventive skill and genius of our people. Many of these models are beautiful, and valuable in illustrating the mechanical powers, and represent almost every department of industrial art. Through the kindness of a friend they are being selected, and will be forwarded at the proper time free of cost, except for boxing and transportation. With a suitable building for these and other collections, which might be gathered together by bringing about the proper connection and sympathy with our Agricultural and Mechanical Associations, and by securing from them contributions of all kinds of premium agricultural implements, we could make it a most interesting and important means of instruction to our students in the Mechanical Arts and Sciences.

The Library

Is in good condition, as shown by the Report of the Librarian herewith filed. There have been no additions to it, except what I have secured through the kindness of the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Post-office Department, the Coast Survey, the Medical Bureau, and Naval Observatory, at Washington, for all of which I have made due acknowledgments. Nothing has come into my hands during the past year from the taxes on auction-sales in the city for the benefit of the Law Library.

The Medical College.

I would recommend that some initial steps be taken in regard to at least a *partial* organization of the Medical College. The contract with the city of Lexington in regard to the damages and rents of the Medical Hall which I obtained from the government requires that some steps should be taken within a reasonable time in this direction.

There are also quite a number of applicants for admission into this Department (were it organized); and I doubt not, with facilities which we already have for instruction in Chemistry, Zoölogy, Botany, Physiology, etc., and with our valuable Medical Library and Anatomical Museum as a nucleus, we might make a satisfactory arrangement with some of the medical profession in the city for the organization of this College, and that it could be made self-sustaining until the necessary endowment can be secured.

For the more minute details of the condition of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky I refer you to the Annual Report which I had the honor to submit to the Governor and Legislature of Kentucky, and which was published by them, and is herewith filed as a part of this Report. The great want of this Department is suitable buildings, especially for Libraries, Societies, Museums, and Chapels. In accordance with a resolution of your Board, plans and specifications for a College

Building have been prepared, but sufficient means have not yet been obtained to justify its erection.

Every state except Kentucky has made liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings and the outfit of its Industrial College. I propose at the next session of our Legislature to make an earnest appeal for assistance in this direction. I doubt not the great success of this Institution, even with the inadequate means at its disposal, will stimulate our legislators to do for this College what its necessities require. A special committee appointed by that body last winter to visit this College reported unanimously that we were carrying out in good faith our contract with the state, in accordance with the conditions of the National grant.

In the month of February last, under a call of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, a convention of leading agriculturists and representatives of Agricultural Colleges was held in Washington City. I attended it as the representative of our Institution. One of the leading objects of the convention was to deliberate in regard to the great question of the industrial education of the masses as contemplated in the National System of Education established by the act of Congress of 1862, and to compare notes with reference to the success of the various Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges which had been established in the several states in accordance with said act. The convention was attended by a large number of delegates, representing more than thirty states and territories, and embracing many of the leading agriculturists of the United States, Presidents of Agricultural and Horticultural Associations, Presidents or Professors of nearly all the Agricultural Colleges, and many other leading Institutions of the country. The conference and discussions elicited the fact that there is a very deep and strong underlying current among the American people in favor of these practical Colleges and Universities as a necessity of the times, in order to honor and dignify Agriculture and the other industrial pursuits; those professions which lie at the very foundation of national prosperity. It was hailed as a happy omen that the

National Government had joined hands with the states in founding these institutions, and equipping them with the means of enlarging the sphere of practical knowledge, of teaching the coming generations how to bring science into every-day life, how to organize and use the forces of nature with the greatest skill and success, how to educate the masses, and qualify them for the duties of our active, independent American citizenship.

By an interchange of views it was also found that the experiments which have been made, so far, in the different states, in organizing and conducting these institutions upon the comparatively limited means realized from the sale of the land-scrip, have been in the main satisfactory, and have solved the practicability of these Institutions, assuring their complete success when adequate means shall have been placed at their disposal.

The result of the deliberations on this question was a unanimous conviction of the necessity of additional appropriations from the National Government to carry out these great plans by perfecting the endowment of these Institutions, and establishing from these funds one, and *only* one, great free Industrial University in each state. A committee was therefore appointed to memorialize Congress, asking it to give an equal additional amount to each state and territory for the complete endowment of such an Institution therein, the amount given to be based upon the principle that what it takes to establish such an Institution in a large state is equally necessary in a small one.

A bill was prepared, and reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, chiefly through the efforts of the distinguished Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, an earnest friend of the cause of popular education, and the father and successful advocate of the original bill of 1862.

The main provision of the bill as now proposed is to give to the Institutions already established in the states, or which may hereafter be established in other states, and to them only (not allowing hereafter two colleges in any state), the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands coming into the treasury, to the amount of $625,000 each (being one dollar and

twenty-five cents per acre for five hundred thousand acres), to be invested in bonds of the United States; and the interest thereon to be paid to the Curators or other managers of said Institutions semi-annually for their support.

As a member of the Committee of the Convention, and as the representative of the interests of our own Institution, I have made three trips to Washington since February, and have labored with all my energies for its success. I have no doubt this bill, or an equivalent one, will pass at an early day. The discussion of the merits of the bill before Congress proved its strength and popularity among the members of both Houses, and of both political parties, for the reason that all the states are equally interested in its passage, and for the further reason that there is a growing feeling in and out of Congress to hold up the lavish giving away of the public domain to railroads, and to give a portion of them to the states for public education. I feel that during the time thus spent I have not labored in vain for the good of this as well as other institutions. The wants of the University, yet in its infancy, are varied and pressing; but they can not be met in a day or a decade of years. We want money, money—much more of it; we want buildings, and more men; we want endowments. Above all do I wish ardently to see our Bible College endowed amply with a special fund. Provision thus far has been made for only one chair in that department, and that but partially. I have not yet seen the indications of an opening for success in that direction; but whenever our brethren all over the land become fully impressed with the importance of the work, and see that it can be placed upon the foundation which the cause demands, they will respond, I doubt not, in a proper manner.

Such, gentlemen, is a brief review of the operations and general interests of our Institution for the past year. We have profound reasons to be grateful for its general success and prosperity. So far as I am personally concerned, I have no regrets for the past, but great hopes for the future. I may not have done all that I could in the last sixteen years, and just in a way

that was acceptable to others; but I feel that I have tried to do my whole duty to the best of my ability, in harmony with my own conscientious convictions, and in the light of my obligations to the donors of this Institution, whether national, state, or individual, to the age in which we live, and above all to my God.

I pray that wisdom, peace, and harmony shall prevail in all your counsels, and that God's richest blessings may continue upon this Institution and upon us all.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,

Regent Kentucky University.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

CURATORS KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report as Treasurer.

The Board at its last annual meeting appointed a Special Committee to prepare a full financial history and statement of the condition of all the various funds and assets of the Institution, together with a list of all the donors to the same. The books of the Treasurer were placed at their disposal, a full exhibit was made of all matters, and their report was unanimously approved at your meeting in November last.

There has been but little change in the permanent funds since that time, and but few collections made, on account of the severe pressure in money matters of which the donors have complained. We have not felt inclined to press them closely under the circumstances.

An exhibit is herewith filed of all the receipts and disbursements, item by item, in the various Colleges, on the Farm, in the Gardens, Shops, Dairy, etc., to which the attention of members of the Board is invited, and an abstract of which will be published. A tabular statement of the various funds and the investments is also presented, all of which are accompanied with the proper certificate of the Executive Committee, who have examined and approved them in accordance with the statute law.

I must call the attention of the Board to the necessity of as economical draft upon the treasury in the way of salaries as

possible. We have been running closer than we ought for several years upon the income arising from the invested funds, which is variable, as shown by the fact that during the past year we fell short of our estimate fifteen hundred dollars in the single item of the dividends of one bank, which failed to declare the usual percentum in January last.

The Institution, with its five distinct Colleges, its Farm, Shops, etc., is covering a large surface; its general expenses are increasing constantly, and it has been a severe strain upon the Treasury to meet all its demands. Indeed there will be a deficit perhaps after July 1st of several thousand dollars, when the dividends are all received. I have therefore been compelled to study the most rigid economy in all the financial operations of the year. I would invite the attention of Curators to a comparison of the gross expenditures of this Institution with others of the same grade and proportions, and they will find that the balance in our favor on the score of economy is from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,
Treasurer Kentucky University.

ASHLAND, KY., *June* 8, 1872.

The Executive Committee met this day at Ashland to examine the books and account of the Treasurer, in accordance with the laws of Kentucky University; and after a full and careful examination hereby certify that they are correct, and sustained by proper vouchers.

JOS. S. WOOLFOLK,
JOSEPH SMITH,
BENJ. GRATZ,
JOSEPH WASSON.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

1872.			
June 1.	To Bacon College Fund	9,500 00	
	Kentucky University Subscriptions	191,600 00	
	Transylvania Fund	65,500 00	
	Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund	165,000 00	
	Surplus Dividend on Bank Stock	2,100 00	
	By Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund, (State Bonds)		165,000 00
	Transylvania and Kentucky University Fund,		215,523 31
	Amount refunded Mercer County		13,666 33
	Subscriptions uncollected		39,510 36
		433,700 00	433,700 00

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FUND.

June 1.	To Total Subscriptions	185,012 16	
	United States	22,000 00	
	By Amount collected and expended, in Real Estate and Buildings		165,307 16
	Amount uncollected		41,705 00
		207,012 16	207,012 16

APPARATUS FUND.

June 1.	To Balance	221 78	
	United States	3,000 00	
	By Expenditure as per Vouchers		55 15
	Balance		3,166 63
		3,221 78	3,221 78

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND BIBLE.

Expense Account for the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1872.

June 1.	To Bank Stock Dividends	2,640 00	
	Railroad Bonds	6,380 99	
	Turnpike Stock	90 00	
	Lexington City Bonds	1,320 00	
	Interest on Bills Receivable	2,630 53	
	Fees College of Arts and Bible College	1,970 00	
	Balance	1,355 00	
	By Salaries to Professors		13,598 89
	General Expenses as per Vouchers		2,787 63
		16,386 52	16,386 52

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

1872. **For the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1872.**

June 1.	To Interest on State Bonds		9,900 00	
	Sales of Milk		2,579 60	
	Sales of Vegetables		1,044 32	
	Sales Farm Produce, etc		1,934 13	
	Fees		2,065 00	
	Balance		1,324 99	
	By Salaries to Professors and other Officers			13,110 29
	Labor of Students			3,054 21
	Other Labor			196 34
	Incidental Expenses as per Vouchers			2,487 20
			18,848 04	18,848 04

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1872.

June 1.	To Cash sales of Agricultural Implements and repairs	4,257 21	
	New Buildings and Repairs	3,049 88	
	By Disbursements for Labor and Material as per Vouchers		6,324 50
	Balance		982 59
		7,307 09	7,307 09

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1872.

June 1.	To Balance	1,467 20	
	Fees	1,772 85	
	Balance	60 14	
	By Disbursements, Salaries, etc., as per Vouchers		3,300 19
		3,300 19	3,300 19

LAW COLLEGE.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1872.

June 1.	To Fees collected by Treasurer Ky. University	495 00	
	Fees collected by Law Professors	935 00	
	Sundries	36 25	
	By Balance		136 25
	Disbursements as per Vouchers		55 25
	M. C. Johnson		284 75
	J. O. Harrison		55 00
	Fees retained by Law Professors		935 00
		$1,466 25	1,466 25

TABULAR VIEW OF INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS, BONDS, AND NOTES.	NUMB'R OF SHARES.	COST.	TOTAL.
Bank Stocks:			
Northern Bank of Kentucky	16	1,600 00	1,600 00
Farmers Bank of Kentucky	50	5,000 00	5,000 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky	400	41,574 00	40,000 00
Bank of Kentucky	110	10,826 00	11,000 00
United States Bonds:			
United States 10-40's	10	10,000 00	10,000 00
Turnpike Road Stock:			
Danville and Louisville Road	30	1,500 00	1,500 00
Danville and Nicholasville Road	8	800 00	800 00
Railroad Bonds:			
Lexington & Frankfort Railroad	25	25,000 00	25,000 00
Louisville & Frankfort Railroad* (7 shares)	.....	.....	.....
Covington & Lexington Railroad	8	8,000 00	8,000 00
Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Branch	54	46,686 66	54,000 00
Lexington City Bonds	16½	16,500 00	16,500 00
Kentucky State Bonds—A. & M. Col. Fund	165	165,000 00	165,000 00
Notes	.....	48,036 65	48,036 65
		$380,523 31	

*Matured and re-invested in eight Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Branch Bonds.

CALENDAR.

1872.

AUG. 31—The Senate of the University meets, ... Saturday Morning
SEPT. 9—The first Term of the Session begins, ... Monday Morning
DEC. 25—Christmas—No Recess, ... Wednesday.

1873.

JAN. 25—The Senate of the University meets, ... Saturday Morning
JAN. 31—The Intermediate Examinations end, ... Friday Evening.
FEB. 3—The Second Term of the Session begins, ... Monday Morning
FEB. 12—The Commencement of the Law College, . . . Wednesday Even
FEB. 22—Celebration of Washington's Birth-day by the Literary Societies, ... Saturday.
MAY 31—The Senate of the University meets, ... Saturday.
JUNE 8—The Baccalaureate Sermon, ... Sunday.
JUNE 10—Annual Meeting of the Board of Curators, ... Tuesday.
JUNE 10—The Final Examinations end, ... Tuesday Evening
JUNE 11—Anniversary of the Society of the Alumni, . . . Tuesday Evening
JUNE 11—Anniversary Address to the Undergraduates, . . . Wednesday Even
JUNE 12—General Commencement, ... Thursday.

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[redacted]

CATALOGUE

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

1873

LEXINGTON, KY.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE

SESSION OF 1872–73,

WITH THE

General Announcement for 1873-74.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

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PRINTED BY JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY, 156 W. MAIN STREET.
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KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY embraces several Colleges, each under the immediate government of its own Faculty and Presiding Officer. The general supervision of the University as a whole is committed to the Regent, who is elected from among the Curators, and is *ex-officio* chairman of the Executive Committee. He is the representative of the Board of Curators before the donors and the public, and it is his duty, in connection with the Executive Committee, to see that the general laws and statutes of the University are faithfully executed.

Each College is divided into several Schools or Departments of Study; and each School is under the immediate government and instruction of a competent Professor, assisted, when necessary, by subordinate Instructors and Tutors.

The Colleges of the University are severally styled—

1. The College of Science, Literature, and the Arts.
2. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
3. The College of the Bible.
4. The Normal College (not yet organized).
5. The Commercial College.
6. The College of Law.
7. The College of Medicine (not yet organized).

While the course of study and instruction in each College is complete, yet the four first named above are so associated that a student, regularly matriculated in any one of them, may have the benefit of instruction in the others without additional charge for tuition.

There are some features in the plan of Kentucky University which are peculiar. The general superintendence of the whole Institution by the Regent, who is not connected with any Faculty, but who is the representative of the Curators and Donors, gives unity to the whole plan; while the distribution of the executive labor and responsibility among the Presiding Officers of the several Colleges secures efficiency in every department. The several Colleges thus associated furnish the most liberal provisions for education, whether collegiate or professional, general or special; and that too without the expense and embarrassments that would result from a duplication of professorships. If a young man desires to pursue a classical course exclusively, he can do so, and receive a certificate of graduation for the same. If he desires to devote himself to Science or Arts, to receive a good Commercial and Business Education, to graduate as a Civil Engineer, or to study Mining or any other specialty, he will enjoy the like facilities without additional expense. Should a student desire to reduce the ordinary expenses of board and tuition, the Agricultural College presents to him the opportunity for laboring, at a reasonable compensation, on the College Farm or in the Mechanical Shops, while he is receiving thorough instruction in Science and Literature. This union of study and labor is thus not only economical, but also conservative of health and good morals.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College also embraces a thorough course of instruction in Military Tactics, which is made valuable as a means of physical development, as well as of collegiate discipline.

This general plan of the University, with its peculiar features of government and discipline, with its associated Colleges and their separate Schools, and with its various Elective Courses of Study, including Industrial Education, with all its economic arrangements, makes it emphatically an Institution for *the People.*

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The general government of the University is vested in the Board of Curators, which consists of not less than thirty members, representing the donors, under the conditions prescribed in the charter.

The delegated and representative powers of the Corporation are vested in the Regent and the Executive Committee. This Committee is composed of the Regent, and four other Curators chosen annually by the Board.

For purposes of counsel and co-operation in regard to the general interests of the University, the Faculties of the several Colleges assemble as one body, under the name of the Senate of the University; but the immediate government of the students of each College is committed to the Faculty thereof—each student being amenable to the Faculty of that College to which he belongs by virtue of his matriculation.

The Board of Visitors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky consists of six members, who are appointed by the Governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the Senate of Kentucky, and whose powers and duties are prescribed in the Act of the General Assembly establishing this as one of the Colleges of the University.

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.....
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KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE

OF

SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

1872-73.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. School of the English Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Quackenbos' Rhetoric; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.—Quackenbos' Rhetoric; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Kames' Elements of Criticism; Essays, Criticisms, and Declamations.

SECOND TERM.—Whately's Logic, with Practical Exercises.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Whately's Rhetoric, with Practical Exercises.

SECOND TERM.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature, with Lectures; Readings in the English Classics, with Critiques; Theses, Orations, and Forensic Disputations.

II. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

FIRST TERM.—Metaphysics; Hamilton's Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—Moral Philosophy; Blackie's Four Phases of Morals; Alexander's Lectures.

III. School of Mathematics.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.

SECOND TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books VII., VIII., IX.; Davies' Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

SECOND TERM.—Loomis' Surveying and Navigation; Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.

SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry; Snell's Olmsted's Astronomy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV. School of the Greek Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR NEVILLE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Iliad; a daily Exercise in writing Greek.

SECOND TERM.—Herodotus; the Exercise continued.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Thucydides; Hadley's Grammar.

SECOND TERM.—Thucydides; the Olynthiacs and the Philippics of Demosthenes.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Selections from the Republic of Plato; Greek Composition.

SECOND TERM.—The Antigone of Sophocles; the Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides; the Knights of Aristophanes.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE. — Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis; Weale's Lucian; Owen's Homer's Iliad; Arnold's Thucydides; Blakesley's Herodotus; Heslop's Olynthiacs and Philippics of Demosthenes; Smead's Antigone of Sophocles; Green's Knights of Aristophanes; Crusius' Homeric Lexicon; Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon; Goodwin's Greek Modes and Tenses; Long's and Kiepert's Maps.

V. School of the Latin Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR MILLIGAN.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Five Books of Virgil's Æneid, with Exercises in Scanning; Latin Prose Composition; History of Rome.

SECOND TERM.—Two Books of Livy's History; Latin Prose Composition; History of Rome.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Selections from Horace and Lucretius, with Scanning; Latin Prose Composition.

SECOND TERM.—Portions of Tacitus, with Exercises in written Translation; a Comedy of Plautus or Terence; Latin Prose Composition, with the study of Synonyms.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—One of Cicero's Philosophical Works, with Exercises in Retranslation.

SECOND TERM.—Select Satires of Juvenal; Selections from Catullus.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Anthon's or Frieze's Virgil's Æneid; Chase's Livy; Anthon's or Macleane's Horace; Munro's Lucretius; Anthon's Tacitus; Harrington's Plautus or Weale's Terence; Anthon's Cicero de Officiis; Anthon's Juvenal; Weale's Catullus; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Crombie's Gymnasium; Liddell's History of Rome; Madvig's Latin Grammar; Smith's English-Latin Lexicon; Andrews' Latin-English Lexicon; Anthon's or Smith's Classical Dictionary; Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; Becker's Gallus; Long's Classical Atlas, or Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

VI. School of Sacred History and Evidences of Christianity.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Old Testament History, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Old Testament History, continued.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—New Testament History.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

TEXT-BOOKS.—English Bible; Milligan on Reason and Revelation.

VII. School of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

PROFESSOR PETER.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry and Physics; instruction given by daily lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily examination. Considerable attention given to the application of these branches of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments; Elementary Physics, with experiments.

VIII. School of Natural History.

PROFESSOR SWIGERT.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Human Anatomy and Physiology.

SECOND TERM.—Botany.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Zoölogy, commenced.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy, finished; Geology and Paleontology.

IX. School of Civil History.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History.

SECOND TERM.—Weber's Outlines of History; History of the United States.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Student's Hume; the English Constitution.

SECOND TERM.—Yonge's Three Centuries of Modern History; Constitution of the United States; Political Economy.

X. School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR HELVETI.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.....
- *German.*—Otto's Grammar, Part I.; Exercises.
- *French.*—Fasquelle's Grammar to Lesson 100; Exercises.
- *Italian.*—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader.
- *Spanish.*—Schele de Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader.

SECOND TERM....
- *German.*—Otto's Grammar, Part I.; Otto's Reader.
- *French.*—Fasquelle's Grammar; Fasquelle's Reader.
- *Italian.*—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader; Tasso.
- *Spanish.*—De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader; Don Quijote.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.....
- *German.*—Otto's Grammar, Part II.; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans, Wilhelm Tell, or Maria Stuart.
- *French.*—Borel's Grammaire française and Cours de thêmes française; Em. Souvestre's Un philosophe sous les toits; Erckmann-Chatrian's Le Conscrit de 1813.
- *Italian.*—Tasso; Goldoni.
- *Spanish.*—Don Quijote.

SECOND TERM....
- *German.*—Whitney's Grammar; Lessing's Nathan der Weise; Goethe's Herrman and Dorothea; Composition and Conversation in German.
- *French.*—Borel's Grammaire française; Racine's Athalie, or Molière's Le Misanthrope; Modern French Plays; Composition and Conversation in French.
- *Italian.*—Dante.
- *Spanish.*—Calderon.

Session, Terms, Commencement.

The collegiate year consists of a single session of nine months, divided into two equal terms. It begins on the second Monday in September, and ends on the second Thursday in June, which is Commencement-day.

Requisites for Admission.

Every candidate for admission must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character; and, if previously connected with any other College, a certificate of honorable standing in it. He must be at least fourteen years of age for admission into the Freshman class of any School; for advanced standing a corresponding increase of age is required.

To enter the Freshman class of the Schools named below, he must give evidence of a fair acquaintance with the following Preparatory course, or its equivalent:

School of the English Language.—English Grammar; Composition.

School of Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra to Quadratic Equations.

School of the Greek Language.—The whole of Kühner's Elementary Grammar, the English Exercises to be written in Greek, with the accents; the whole of Xenophon's Anabasis; Selections from Lucian's Dialogues.

School of the Latin Language.—Bingham's Latin Grammar, the English Exercises to be written in Latin, with the quantities marked; Three Books of Cæsar's Commentaries; Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Three Orations of Cicero.

For admission into the Junior class of the School of Natural History a knowledge of Organic and Inorganic Chemistry is required; and into the Junior class of the School of Civil History a knowledge of Ancient and Modern Geography.

A Professor may, at his discretion, admit into his School a student on probation for a reasonable length of time, upon condition that if he shall fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence or proficiency his connection with the school shall cease.

A candidate not prepared for the Freshman class of any School may enter the Preparatory class of that School; but

no one can be admitted into the College unless prepared for the Freshman class of at least one School.

Examinations.

There are two classes of examinations: the first daily, in connection with the daily lecture or recitation; the second public, at the close of each term.

Immediately after an examination of either kind a number is affixed to the name of the student examined, designating the value of his performance. When perfect, the number is one hundred; when an entire failure, zero; when intermediate in merit, the proper relative percentage.

From these numbers the scholarship of each student for the term is ascertained and placed on record, and a report sent to his parent or guardian. This report also contains an estimate, on the same scale, of the student's conduct in the recitation-room, his general conduct or conduct outside the recitation-room, his industry, and his punctuality.

Graduation, Degrees.

A student may graduate in any School on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been a member of that School at least one year, and shall have completed in a satisfactory manner the studies thereof, or what the Professor in charge may deem a fair equivalent; the record of his scholarship for each term being not less than seventy-five per centum of the scale on which one hundred denotes perfection.

2. That he shall have habitually observed the rules of the University.

Graduation in all the Schools, except in that of Modern Languages, is required for admission to the regular Degree of Bachelor of Arts; the candidate, however, being permitted, with the consent of the Faculty, to substitute for the Calculus,

or the Senior Latin, or the Junior and Senior Greek, the course in the French, German, Spanish, or Italian language; or to substitute for the Calculus and the Senior Latin the course in the Hebrew as taught in the College of the Bible.

A student may be admitted to the regular Degree of Master of Arts on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been admitted, at least one year previously, in this College, to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. That he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in at least three of the following languages: Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, and Italian; or in any two of these, and a course of Historical Study prescribed by the Faculty.

3. That he shall have paid ten dollars to the Library Fund.

No *honorary* Degrees are conferred by any College of the University.

BOARDING.

A student can select his own boarding-house, subject in all cases to the approval of the Faculty. He can not, however, board at any house where intoxicating liquors are sold, or card-playing or billiard-playing is practiced, or the rules of good order and decorum are, in other respects, disregarded. The cost of boarding in private families, including fuel, lights, and the use of furnished rooms, varies from five dollars to six dollars per week.

Unfurnished rooms in the College Dormitory may be occupied by students desirous of forming a club and boarding themselves; to such the cost of boarding, fuel, and lights is about two dollars per week. The expense of furnishing a room need not exceed forty dollars, or ten dollars for each of its four occupants. These rooms are assigned to applicants by the Presiding Officer in the order of application; they must be kept in a neat, cleanly condition, and at all times be subject to the inspection of any member of the Faculty. Damages done to them must be repaired by the injurer, if known; otherwise, by the occupants.

EXPENSES.

Tuition coupon for the entire session, . .	$5 00 to $10 00
Matriculation Fee, ...	10 00
Room Fee (Dormitory), ...	5 00

No graduatian fee is required in any School, nor any fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

No tuition fee is required of any student in indigent circumstances, who has had at least one year's actual experience in teaching, and who designs to make it a regular profession.

All fees are payable in advance, and no deduction is made, however late in the session a student may enter.

SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies regularly organized—the Cecropian and the Periclean—which have their respective halls and libraries, and which add to the facilities afforded by the School of the English Language for practice in Composition, Elocution, and Discussion.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

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GARRISON, JAMES GRIFFITH	Caledonia, Texas.
GILL, GEORGE	Homer, La.
GRAGG, HARVEY NEWELL	Hutchison's Station.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM HARRISON	Lexington.
GRAVES, WALKER COLEMAN	Chilesburg.
HAMILTON, WILLIAM ALLEN	Lexington.
HAMPTON, MASON DANIEL	West Union.
HARRIS, MILUS[redacted]NG	Gallatin, Tenn.
HAYES, COLEMAN	Chilesburg.
HAYMAN, ERNEST BERKELEY	Lexington.
HAYS, THOMAS JOINER	Antioch, Texas.
HEADLEY, HALLIE PETTIT	Lexington.
HICKEY, JAMES CALVIN	Henderson, Texas.
HILL, JAMES THOMPSON	Centreville.
HINTON, JOHN HENRY	Bowling Green.
HOLT, JOSEPH NATHANIEL	Alleyton, Texas.
JEFFREYS, THOMAS MATHEW	Weiser, Idaho Ter.
JONES, JAMES BENJAMIN	Bethania, N. C.
JONES, LEWIS HAMPTON	Athens.
JONES, WHARTON STEWART	Richmond.
KINNAIRD, THOMAS HAYES	Chilesburg.
LAVAYEA, HENRY ELI	Cleveland, O.
LEAVELL, LEWIS YANCEY	Lancaster.
LINDSAY, NICHOLAS THOMPSON	Glencoe.
LISLE, JAMES LEE	Lexington.
LITTLE, JOHN GRUBBS	Mt. Sterling.
LOUGHRIDGE, WILLIAM JENKINS	Birmingham, Miss.
LOWRY, CHARLES CAMPBELL	Lexington.
LOWRY, ROBERT ANDREW	Cynthiana.
LUMPKIN, LUCIUS OLEN	Winnsborough, S. C.
LUSK, SAMUEL	Nicholasville.
LYNE, WILLIAM SANFORD	Lexington.
MCCHESNEY, NELSON PARK	Mt. Sterling.

McCormick, Cyrus Hall	Henderson.
McGarvey, John William	Lexington.
McLean, William Campbell	Grenada, Miss.
Moore, Walter Smith	Gallatin, Tenn.
Morgan, William Dudley	Lusby's Mills.
Morris, Alfred Russell	Lexington.
Morton, Jacob Embry	Lexington.
Myall, William	Paris.
Myers, John Henry	Stanford.
Myers, Thomas Marion	Morristown, Tenn.
Nichols, John	Harrodsburg.
Payne, Nicholas Bryan	Payne's Depot.
Peebles, Samuel Watkins	Smyrna, Tenn.
Peter, Alfred Merideth	Lexington.
Petty, Reece Carroll	Paducah.
Phillips, James Richard	Carrollton, Ala.
Porter, Charles Dunlap	Paris, Tenn.
Potter, Daniel Mayes	Jackson, Miss.
Richardson, David Porter	Henderson, Texas.
Riley, Edward Everett	Columbus, Texas.
Roberts, Cyrus Julius	Lexington.
Rodes, Joseph Waller	Walnut Hill.
Rush, Benjamin	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Samuel, John Hart	Poplar Plains.
Scrugham, James Grinstead	Lexington.
Skain, William	Lexington.
Smith, John Lock	Smyrna, Tenn.
Smith, Joseph Granville	Lexington.
Smith, Lucien Lee	Columbus, Texas.
Spence, William Napoleon	Camilla, Ga.
Spencer, William Wallace	Glencoe.
Speyer, Simon	Lexington.
Spurr, Ethelbert Dudley	Lexington.
Stephens, Neander	Independence.
Stoll, Charles Henry	Lexington.
Stoll, James Scrugham	Lexington.
Sullivan, James Richard Parrish	Lexington.
Taylor, Francis Marion	Columbus, Texas.
Taylor, John Martin	Florence, Ark.
Taylor, Jonathan Gibson	Florence, Ark.
Turley, James Samuel	Glencoe.
Vance, John Thomas	Lexington, Texas.
Wallace, George Barnes	Lexington.
Ward, George Walker	Homer, La.
Wells, Henry Wallace	Monticello, Ark.
West, Charles William	Hutchison's Station.
West, James Irwin	Hamersville, O.
Wilkinson, Thomas	Lagrange, Tenn.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS MONROE	Poseyville, Ind.
WILLIAMSON, CHARLES PICHEGREW	Richmond, Va.
WILSON, JOHN HINES	Lexington.
WILSON, NATHANIEL WICKLIFFE	Lexington.
WITHERS, ROBERT SHARKEY	Lexington.
WOLVERTON, BRUCE	Monmouth, Oregon.
WOODFORD, HENRY MADISON	Paris.
WOOLDRIDGE, EDMOND DANIEL	Willis, Texas.
WORK, ALPHA KINGSLEY AYER	Dallas, Texas.
YANCEY, GEORGE WORTH	Palmyra, Mo.
YOUNG, ROBERT POLLARD	Arcadia, La.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

1872-73.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 2, 1862, granted to each state public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more Colleges, of which the leading object should be the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, including Military Tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 330,000 acres of land scrip; and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another act, approved February 22, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what had hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet, within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least $100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model Farm, and the erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by the Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of HENRY CLAY, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjoining it, and extending within the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains four hundred and thirty-three acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed

at the disposal of the University as a site for the Agricultural and other Colleges. It is the purpose of the Regent, who has dedicated his life to the founding and upbuilding of the University, to raise as early as practicable additional means for the erection, on a liberal scale, of all the buildings necessary for carrying on the various Colleges. For the temporary uses, however, of the Agricultural College the present buildings will answer, and provision will be made for boarding, at a moderate price, a limited number of students upon the farm; while accommodations for others can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

Conditions of Admission.

All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must, upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with the following subjects: English Grammar; Geography; Outlines of History; Ray's Arithmetic, Part III.; Ray's Algebra, Part I.

Course of Instruction.

I. School of the English Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR SHACKLEFORD.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language, with exercises in Composition.

Second Term.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language, with exercises in Composition.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—English Lessons, with exercises in Composition.

Second Term.—Kames' Elements of Criticism, with exercises in Composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic.

Second Term.—Day's Art of Discourse, with exercises.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Shaw's English Literature; Shaw's Specimens from English Authors.

Second Term.—Chambers' English Literature.

II. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

FIRST TERM.—Metaphysics; Hamilton's Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—Moral Philosophy, Alexander; Blackie's Four Phases of Morals.

III. School of Mathematics.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.

SECOND TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books VII., VIII., IX.; Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

SECOND TERM.—Loomis' Surveying and Navigation; Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.

SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry; Snell's Olmsted's Astronomy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV. School of Chemistry.

PROFESSOR PETER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry; instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily examinations. Considerable attention paid to the applications of this branch of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments.

SENIOR CLASS.

DURING THE SESSION.—Experimental and Applied Chemistry and Chemical Physics; five Lectures a week, more thorough than during the Elementary Course, and illustrated to the greatest possible extent by experiments, models, diagrams, specimens, etc. The numerous applications of the science to Agriculture, the Arts, and Manufactures are specially indicated, and the Art of Testing in general and the Detection of Poisons considered. Organic Chemistry is discussed during the

latter part of the course, and such instruction given in the Chemistry of V and Animal Physiology as the allotted time allows.

Practical Chemistry.—Provisions will be made for instruction in I Chemistry, including the Chemistry of the Soil, as soon as students are suf prepared.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Youman's New Class-book of Chemistry; Fowne's Cl for Students.

V. School of Natural Philosophy.

PROFESSORS PETER AND WHITE.

In the School of Natural Philosophy there are two classes—Junior and In the *Junior class* the object is to give the student a comprehensive gener of the department of Physics, and to familiarize him with its methods of in tion without the introduction of mathematical symbols. This class will n wants of those but little advanced in Mathematics, and will serve as a pre for the *Senior class*, in which the same subjects will be studied, but with exactness, and with the use of mathematical demonstrations and formulæ. to enter this class the student must have such a knowledge of Mathematics a fit him for the Junior class of that study in the University.

VI. School of Natural History.

PROFESSOR . . . . . .*

To enter this School students must have attended at least one course of l upon Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, and must present a certificate of sustained a thorough and satisfactory examination therein. Those wishing any advanced class must sustain an examination upon the studies of the j classes, or present proof of having done so elsewhere. In addition to w have an Elementary Course in NATURAL HISTORY; and hereafter every matriculating in the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be required t one of the *Elementary* studies of the *School of Natural History*—either B Zoölogy or Physiology—unless he has complied with the requirements me above necessary to enter the *higher studies* of this school. In the latter will pursue the regular course in the order in which the sciences are here lai according to classes.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Human Anatomy and Physiology, or the structure and the human body, and the preservation of its health, both physically and ment

SECOND TERM.—Botany; Structural and Physiological Botany, or the s and mode of life of plants, especially in reference to their cultivation and p tion; Systematic Botany, or the study of the species, varieties, races, etc., of and their classification according to affinities.

*This vacancy will be filled by the opening of the next Session.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Zoölogy, begun; Structural Zoölogy, or the anatomy of the brute creation—domestic animals, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy, finished; Systematic Zoölogy deals with animals as Systematic Botany does with plants.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Geology and Paleontology, begun; Geology, or the History of the structure of the earth, and the phenomena of mines, metals, ores of iron, coal, building-stone, mineral springs, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Geology and Paleontology, finished; Paleontology, or the history of fossil animals and plants, and their agency in the formation of coal-beds, coal-oil, limestone, marble, and rocks in general.

VII. School of Civil History.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History.

SECOND TERM.—Weber's Outlines; History of the United States.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Student's Hume; English Constitution.

SECOND TERM.—Yonge's Three Centuries of Modern History; Constitution of the United States; Political Economy.

VIII. School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR HELVETI.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM..... { *German.*—Otto's Grammar, Part I.
French.—Fasquelle's Grammar, Part I., to Lesson C.

SECOND TERM.... { *German.*—Otto's Grammar; Otto's Reader.
French.—Fasquelle's Grammar, Part I.; Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM..... { *German.*—Otto's Grammar, Part II.; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans; Maria Stuart; Wilhelm Tell.
French.—Fasquelle's Grammar, Part II.; Reading; Le Conscrit de 1813; Un Philosophe sous le Toit; Au Coin du Feu.

SECOND TERM.... { *German.*—Whitney's Grammar; Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea; Lessing's Nathan der Weise; Schiller's Wallenstein; Don Carlos; Modern Plays.
French.—Borel's Grammaire Française; Molière's Le Mysanthrope; Racine's Athalie; Modern French Plays, by Scribe and others.

IX. School of Civil Engineering and Mining.

PROFESSOR SWIGERT.

In this School will be taught Geometrical and Topographical Drawing, Tinting, Shading, and Lettering; Descriptive Geometry; Linear Perspective; Shades and Shadows; Practical Astronomy; Road Engineering; the use of Engineering Instruments; Leveling; Architectural Drawing; Geology of Mining Districts; Metallurgy; Mining Engineering; Construction of Furnaces; Determination; Mineralogy; and History of Mining Operations.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Church's Descriptive Geometry; Mahan's Civil Engineering and Stereotomy.

X. School of Military Tactics.

PROFESSOR SWIGERT.

The course will comprise Practical and Theoretical Instruction in the Tactics of the different Arms, Military Discipline, including the duties of Guards, Sentinels, etc., in accordance with the Tactics and Regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

A Signal Service Station of the War Department has been opened during the past year. Facilities are given for instruction in

Meteorology.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Meteorology, fully illustrated with standard instruments, including Barometers, Thermometers (Maximum and Minimum), Hygrometers (Wet and Dry-bulb Thermometer), Anemometers (with self-registering attachment), etc.

SECOND TERM.—Buchan's Meteorology, illustrated with complete set of Apparatus.

Telegraphy.

A department for instruction in Telegraphy, under charge of a competent operator, has been provided in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Fees for a full course of instruction in this branch, *ten dollars*. All the students of the University may avail themselves of this provision. It must especially commend itself to matriculates of the Commercial College. One or two hours per day will make the learner sufficiently proficient to take charge of an office in six months. Quick perception of time, as in music, good memory, and steady nerve, with a competent knowledge of the rudiments of English, are all that is required for success in this department of study. With these the degree of proficiency attained will of course be proportional to the time applied to practice, all the facilities for which are afforded by the requisite amount of apparatus and wire connections.

Special instruction given in putting up batteries, use and management of ground wires, lightning arresters, galvanometers, etc.

State Students.

By a provision of the act incorporating the Agricultural and Mechanical College, each Legislative District in the State is entitled to send to this College, free of charge for tuition, three properly prepared students, who also have a right to receive, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of instruction given in any College of the University, except the Colleges of Law and Medicine and the Commercial College.

The law requires that the selection of the students shall be made by the Justices of the Peace in each Legislative District. This should be done at the regular meetings of the County Court, and the orders appointing them duly certified by the Clerk.

The appointees should be at least sixteen years of age, of good character and industrious habits, and should be versed in the elements of the English branches. It is earnestly recommended that the system of competitive examinations be adopted, and that one or more competent teachers be selected in each District as a Board of Examiners, thus giving all, especially the poor young men, a chance for the state honor.

The recommendation of the County Judge, together with that of a majority of the magistrates, until the next meeting of the Quarterly Court, will entitle them to admission.

State students have priority in choice of rooms, but to exercise this privilege they should be present at the beginning of the session.

Military Instruction.

The act of Congress granting the land scrip requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant to give instruction in Military Tactics. In accordance with the provisions of this act, regular instruction is given to the students of this College in the Infantry Drill and Military Discipline and Police, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

A uniform of cadet-gray cloth, such as is usually worn at the Military Schools in the country, is required, and can be obtained by students on their arrival at the College at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

The Labor System.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College are required to spend a portion of their time in active labor, either in the Agricultural, Horticultural, or Mechanical Departments. They are distributed into these several departments according to their respective qualifications, and as far as practicable in harmony with their wishes and purposes in life.

Students who wish to defray a portion of their expenses while acquiring their education, are required to labor four hours upon the Farm or in the Shops, six days in the week. Students who apply for admission into the Shops must satisfy the Superintendent that they intend to remain in the Mechanical Department of the Institution not less than three years. The rates of compensation in these departments will vary from five to ten cents per hour during the first year, and from ten to fifteen cents per hour during the second and third years, according to industry and proficiency. Job-work is sometimes assigned to students, for which they receive wages according to stipulation.

All other students are required to work two hours per day, three days in the week, in the Horticultural Department, without compensation. All students applying for admission are left free to elect either the compensated or uncompensated labor.

During the Winter months out-door labor may be suspended in whole or in part by the Faculty, upon recommendation of the Superintendents.

Students desiring to remain upon the Estate during the vacation will find a pleasant home, and will have an opportunity of laboring a part of the time on the Farm or in the Shops. A Summer School will be provided during vacation for the benefit

of students wishing to prosecute their studies. Such students, however, will be required to matriculate, and are subject to the regulations of the Institution during the vacation.

Students in these working divisions are arranged in two classes, one laboring in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, thus alternating labor and study.

Club-houses situated convenient to labor are provided upon the estate for such as wish to adopt a cheap system of boarding.

Agricultural Department.

The Ashland Estate is divided into the necessary plats of pasture and tillable lands for the handling of the various breeds of stock, and for the culture and rotation of every variety of crops, and is under the superintendence of a practical Farmer, who is competent to give instruction in Agriculture and in the care and management of Stock. In this department students have ample opportunities, while defraying a part of the expenses of their education, to apply practically the principles of science which they acquire in the class-room.

Horticultural Department.

This Department embraces the Ornamental and Experimental Grounds at Ashland and Woodlands, including Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Propagating-houses, Greenhouses, and Arboreta.

Students laboring in this Department are under the supervision of a skillful Superintendent, who is competent to give them thorough instruction in Horticulture and Landscape Gardening; and they have ample facilities for the practical application of the principles of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and for a thorough knowledge of the art of Grafting, Budding, and Planting, and the general care and culture of all kinds of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Mechanical Department of this College has been organized under the name of the "ASHLAND MECHANICAL WORKS," by the erection of fine, large buildings for shops of various kinds, which have been fitted up with the most approved machinery. In these shops employment will be given to a limited number of young men, who wish to defray a portion of their expenses by labor, while securing their education, and who are willing to enter into an apprenticeship for at least three years, subject to the regulations of this Department.

The compensation will be regulated by the Superintendent, and will be graded in proportion to the skill and proficiency with which they perform their work.

EXPENSES.

State Students (representatives from counties),	*Tuition free.*
Tuition Coupons (other Students),	$5 00
Matriculation Fee,	10 00
Room Fee (Dormitory),	5 00

All fees are required in advance, and no deduction made from the full fees, however late in the session a student may enter. For this reason attendance at the commencement of the Colleges is particularly urged.

It is desirable that students intending to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College should bring at least seventy-five dollars.

BOARDING.

Students are allowed to select their own boarding, either in private families or in such buildings on the University grounds as may be set apart for their use; subject, however, in all cases, to the approval and supervision of the Faculty of the College to which they belong.

No student is allowed to board at any house where intoxicating liquors are sold, or card-playing or billiard-playing is practiced, or where the rules of good order and decorum are in other respects disregarded.

Rooms on the University grounds will be assigned to matriculates by the Presiding Officer. No partiality or preference will be shown in disposing of the same to any student, but the first applicant will be allowed to make the first selection.

Every student shall preserve order and decorum in his own room, and shall be responsible for any disorder in the same, unless he give information of the person or persons by whom it was created.

All damage to the buildings or any other University property shall be immediately repaired at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but if not known, it shall be assessed upon the occupants of the room or building in which the damage was done.

Rooms at all times are subject to inspection by the officers of the Institution; and negligence, carelessness, or violation of the rules and regulations will subject the student to discipline, and deprive him of his room.

Good boarding can be procured in private families at *five dollars* per week, including fuel, lights, and furniture.

Club System.

Students occupying dormitories set apart for that purpose, by adopting the *club system*, can board themselves at prices not exceeding *two dollars per week.*

Each student occupying a dormitory must pay a room fee of *five dollars;* the cost of furniture need not exceed *ten dollars;* so that his expenses for *boarding* and *room* will vary from *seventy-five* to *one hundred and fifteen* dollars per session of forty weeks.

The Clubs are organized by the students, with a written Constitution, recognizing President, Secretary, Treasurer, and

Commissary. Regular weekly meetings are held for the transaction of business and arrangement of the bill of fare. The President of the Club exercises a general supervision over the dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and grounds attached thereto; and also presides at the table and at the meetings of the Club. The Treasurer is required to report on the condition of the funds, and make necessary assessments. The Commissary provides and makes all purchases, keeping an account of his disbursements. The Secretary keeps the records of the proceedings, etc.

The military *régime* is extended over the club-houses, and a regular system of inspection and police is maintained by an orderly in each building.

Sessions, Terms, Commencements.

The collegiate year consists of a single session of nine months, which is divided into two equal terms. The session begins on the second Monday in September, and ends on the second Thursday in June, which is the general Commencement-day.

Examinations.

There are two classes of examinations: the first is a daily examination in connection with the daily lecture or recitation; the second public, at the close of each term.

Immediately after the examination the Professor of each School affixes to the name of each student examined a number designating the value of his answers to the questions asked, or of his performance of the exercises proposed. For perfect answers or performance, the number affixed is one hundred; for an entire failure, zero; for any intermediate degree of merit, the proper relative percentage.

The public examinations are either oral or in writing, as each Professor may determine. At the close of the examination of each class, the Professor in charge makes out his estimate of the value of each student's answers or performance according

to the same scale of merit as in the daily examination. From this report, and the daily estimates of scholarship made in the lecture or recitation-room, the scholarship of each student for the term is ascertained, and is entered on the record, and a copy sent to his parent or guardian at the close of each term. This report also contains an estimate of the student's conduct in the recitation-room, his industry and punctuality, as well as of his general conduct, or conduct outside of the recitation-room, estimated on the same scale, from all the facts of which the proper faculty may have certain knowledge.

GRADUATION.

A student may graduate in any School on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been at least one year a student of the University, and that he shall have completed in a satisfactory manner all the required studies of said School, or what the Professor thereof may judge to be a fair equivalent; the standard of graduation in each School being not less than seventy-five per centum of the scale on which one hundred denotes perfection.

2. That he shall have observed habitually all the rules and regulations of the University.

He will then be entitled to a Certificate of Graduation, signed by the Professor, in which may be stated his grade of scholarship in said school, and likewise his general standing with respect to conduct and application to study.

When any student shall have graduated in the Schools of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Civil History, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he may receive free of charge the degree of Bachelor of Science.

A student may be admitted to the regular degree of Master of Science in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been admitted, at least one year previously, to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Kentucky University.

2. That he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the proper Faculty in an advanced course of two departments of Natural Science, and a course of historical study prescribed by the Faculty.

3. That he pay to the Library Fund a fee of ten dollars.

Societies.

The Union Literary Society, formed recently by the consolidation of two others, is young and vigorous, embracing a large number of the best students in this College, and possessing one of the finest society libraries in the University, lately increased by an appropriation of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Museums.

Through the energy and liberality of Regent Bowman, a Museum of Natural History has been created, and already contains about *twenty thousand* Specimens, including a large number of the birds and mammals of North America. A skillful taxidermist is constantly employed at Ashland in preparing the Specimens which are rapidly increasing by donation or otherwise. The friends of the Institution throughout the country will render valuable service to the cause of Science by their continued contributions of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, and of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, Relicts, Curiosities, etc.; all of which can be sent *free of cost*, by *Express*, and will be duly credited to them, and published in the Annual Catalogue.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, PRESIDING OFFICER,
HENRY H. WHITE,
ROBERT PETER,
JOHN SHACKLEFORD,
S. M. SWIGERT,
D. G. HERRON,
FRANÇOIS M. HELVETI,
JAMES G. WHITE,
E. E. SMITH.

Superintendent of the Farm,
JOHN A. DEAN.

MATRICULATES.

ADAMS, FRANKLIN RILEY	Winchester.
ADAMS, WILLIS	Mount Vernon.
ADAMS, ROSS COLLINS	Newport.
ADAMS, JOHN THOMAS	Newport.
ADAIR, WILLIAM STERETT	Hawesville.
ARVIN, JOHN THOMAS	Cleveland.
ATKINSON, GEORGE ALFRED	Uniontown.
BARKER, MAXWELL SHARP	Louisville.
BARKLEY, EDWARD MCMERTY	Dallas, Texas.
BATEMAN, JUSTUS MONROE	Brashear City, La.
BAGLEY, LEONIDAS THOMAS	Huntingdon, Ind.
BARNES, ROBERT HAMBLET	Augusta, Ark.
BELCHER, THOMAS B.	Austin, Miss.
BELL, WALTER LAND	Kempsville, Va.
BEARD, WILLIAM SINGLETON	Hardinsburg.
BENSON, JESSE MUSIC	Oak Grove, Ill.
BERRY, RICHARD	Belton, Mo.
BOST, ALBERT FORNEY	Morgantown, N. C.
BOARD, CHARLES ANDREW	Hardinsburg.
BROWN, EDGAR THOMAS	Mount Airy, Md.
BROWN, SAMUEL W.	Glade Hill, Va.
BYRNES, BENIJAH SMITH	Port Gibson, Miss.

Carrington, Mayo Benjamin	Wilmington, Va.
Carswell, Robert Emmet	Carthage, Texas.
Carswell, Oliver Perry	Carthage, Texas.
Curlee, James Madison	Woburn, Ill.
Culbreath, Archie Edward	Albany, Ga.
Chatham, Cunningham Clark	Carthage, Texas.
Chestnut, Leander	London.
Childs, Harrison Wilburn	Silver Springs, Miss.
Clark, Joel Thaddeus	Jacksonville, Florida.
Clements, Eugene	Marydell, Del.
Crawford, James	Winchester, Tenn.
Dabney, John Catlett	Cadiz.
Dalton, Charles Benjamin	Belton, Mo.
Dalton, Henry Coleman	Belton, Mo.
Daniel, Winslow Franklin	Irvin.
Daugherty, James Clay	Sherburne.
Davenport, Ephraim	Port Gibson, Miss.
Davidson, Thomas Robert	Holly Springs, Miss.
Davidson, Samuel Patton	Prestonsburg.
Davis, Albert John	Franklin, Pa.
Dazey, Charles Turner	Lima, Ill.
Dean, John Allen	Rock Lick.
Deck, Lewis Cass	Girard, Ill.
Deck, Thomas Jefferson	Hornsby, Ill.
Defosse, Jules	Mansura, La.
DeRoode, Eugene Holger	Lexington.
Durisoe, Thomas Pinckney	Edgefield, S. C.
Dickinson, William	Comore, Va.
Ellis, Thomas Walker	Greenup C. H.
Erwin, Hamilton	Morgantown, N. C.
Erwin, William Allen	Morgantown, N. C.
Escuse, Leon Philippe	Mansura, La.
Everett, Benjamin Johnson	Woodsonville.
Finnel, Nimrod	Winchester.
Fitzgerald, William	Louisville.
Ford, Thomas Jefferson	Prestonsburg.
Foster, Isaac Newton	Maysville.
Folse, Albert Omer	Paincourtville, La.
Flynn, Thomas Nicholas	Lexington.
Flower, Samuel R.*	Napoleonville, La.
Fleming, Walter	Flemingsburg.
Frazer, David Walter	Carthage, Texas.
Garred, Millard Fillmore	Louisa.
Garret, Charles Warren	Richmond, Ind.
Gullion, Edmund Asbury	Worthville.
Greenstreet, Zachariah Medford	Crocker, Mo.
Griggs, William Oscar	Kempsville, Va.

*Deceased.

GROSS, NESTOR	Lexington.
HALE, EDWARD SLICEY	New Texas Landing, La.
HARDIN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Nolin.
HARDIN, PAUL	Union Star.
HARDIN, THOMAS ROLLINS	Shiloh, La.
HARBERT, STEPHEN DOUGLAS	Columbus, Texas.
HARWOOD, RIPLEY BARKSDAIL	Dallas, Texas.
HAYDON, LOU BURGESS	Millersburg.
HAYES, WILLIAM PEYTON	Springfield.
HENDERSON, PEYTON RANDOLPH	Bewlerville.
HERBERT, FRANK PHILIP	Columbus, Texas.
HILL, FRANKLIN	McMinnville, Tenn.
HILL, SAMUEL SPENCER	Prestonsburg.
HINSHAW, CYRUS MAHLON	Bloomington, Ill.
HIVNER, ERNEST	Lexington.
HODGES, MILES MARION	Bacon Creek.
HUBBLE, LEVI FRANKLIN	Somerset.
HURST, JAMES FLEMING	Sherburne.
HUTCHESON, JAMES HENRY	South Union.
HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM HENRY	Olmstead.
JOHNSON, CHARLES HENRY	Lexington.
KARSNER, GEORGE DUNLAP	Lexington.
KENDALL, WALTER CHILDES	West Liberty.
KIDD, JOSEPH	Lexington.
LACKEY, JAMES R.	Louisa.
LAUGHINGHOUSE, ARTHUR LEE	Huntsville, Ala.
LAUGHINGHOUSE, MURPHY	Huntsville, Ala.
LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Louisville.
LEWIS, WILLIAM JACKSON	Grayson.
LEWIS, ROBERT CASS	Grayson.
MANSFIELD, WASHINGTON	Rowlett Station.
MAPHIS, GEORGE IRA	Woodstock, Va.
MARSHALL, ERASTUS DRYDEN	Fair View, West Va.
MARVICK, FREDERICK	Cynthiana.
MAYFIELD, THOMAS DOUGLASS	Rowlett Station.
MCCOLLUM, JAMES LESLIE	Augusta.
MCCULLOUGH, ROBERT	Waterproof, La.
MCFADYEN, WILLIAM	Connellsville, Pa.
MCGLOTHLAN, THOMAS NEWTON	Webster.
MERRIWETHER, CHARLES JAMES	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
MERRIWETHER, JAMES MCCLURE	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
MERRIWETHER, CHARLES NICHOLAS	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
MILAM, EMERSON ETHERIDGE	Paris, Tenn.
MITCHELL, RUFUS KING	Glasgow Junction.
MOLLYNEAUX, JOHN THOMAS	California.
MONIN, WILLIAM RILEY	Nolin.
MOORE, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Georgetown.
MOORE, CHARLES WALKER	Kingston.

MORTON, FRANK PEYTON	Bewlerville.
NEILL, ROBERT OLIVER	Port Royal.
NIFONG, LLEWELLYN	Vancil's Point, Ill.
NUNN, WILLIAM DOWD	New Gascony, Ark.
OLIVER, THOMAS JEFFERSON	Williamsburg, Mo.
ONEILL, FRANK	Paris.
OREAR, EDWIN THOMAS	St. Charles, Mo.
OREAR, FRANK	Lexington.
ORMSBY, COLLIS	Hobb's Station.
OWENS, CHARLES FRANK	Newport.
PARRISH, WALDIMER	Rowlett Station.
PAYNE, SAMUEL RILEY	Clifton Mills.
PEAK, HOWARD WALLACE	Fort Worth, Texas.
PEAK, WORTH	Dallas, Texas.
PEAK, GEORGE VICTOR	Dallas, Texas.
PEAK, MATT. LAMSTON	Dallas, Texas.
PHARES, ROBERT N.	Mount Freedom, W. Va.
PRICE, JOHN ALLAN	Providence.
QUAINTANCE, WILLIAM	Flemingsburg.
QUARLES, SAMUEL ROBERT	Hamilton, Miss.
RADLEY, JOHN WELCH	Elizabethtown.
RANSOM, THOMAS DUDLEY	Kansas City, Mo.
REDD, CHARLES ANDERSON	Mount Vernon.
REDD, JAMES ALEXANDER	Mount Vernon.
ROBINSON, ISRAEL GRANT	Winchester.
ROGERS, NEWTON	Adairsville, Ga.
ROGERS, THOMAS	Adairsville, Ga.
ROTHAKER, OTTMAR HEBER	Cincinnati, O.
RYE, THOMAS JEFFERSON	Lower Blue Licks.
SCURRY, JESSE ERNEST	Newton, Ga.
SHACKLEFORD, JOHN ARMSTRONG	Lexington.
SHELLMORN, EDWARD HARDESTY	Union Star.
SHAID, JOHN	Lonacoming, Md.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM GRIFFING	Lexington.
SIMPSON, TUCKER JEPHTHAH	Laddonia, Mo.
SLEET, JOHN OLIVER	Warsaw.
SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY	Augusta.
SMITH, JOHN WILLY	Prestonsburg.
SMITH, WILLIAM	Lexington.
SOUTHWORTH, WILLIAM WEBB	Memphis, Tenn.
STEVENS, JOHN WILLIAM	Morgan Station.
SULLIVAN, FREDERICK AUSTIN	Louisa.
SUTHERLAND, JEFFREY NEAL	Boston, Mass.
SPEYER, JULIUS	Lexington.
STARRAT, THOMAS	Jacksonville, Fla.
SINE, JAMES ADDISON	Back Creek Valley, Va.
TAYLOR, THOMAS HART	Frankfort.
TESTERMAN, SILAS	West Liberty.

THROOP, PHARES THADDEUS	Flemingsburg.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM HINDMAN	Lexington.
TROWBRIDGE, WILLIAM S.	Cynthiana.
VANARSDALL, DWIGHT	Harrodsburg.
WALBY, WILLIAM TODD	Lexington.
WARE, JOHN ALLAN	Flannagan's Mills, Tex.
WARFIELD, RODERICK FRANK	Cloverport.
WEBER, JOHN BROWNING	Mount Vernon.
WEBSTER, JOHN FREDERICK	Cynthiana.
WEDDLE, DARIUS WILLIAM	Central Depot, Va.
WHITE, DURRETT	Paint Lick.
WILSON, HARMON THOMAS	Birmingham.
WILSON, HENRY BATCHELOR	Somerset.
WILLIAMS, JAMES MCKENDREE	Plainfield, Ohio.
WING, CHARLES FOX	Greenville.
WHITACRE, JAMES PIERCE	Acorn Hill, Va.

Mechanical Department.

The Mechanical Department of this College has been organized under the name of the "Ashland Mechanical Works," by the erection of fine, large buildings for shops of various kinds, which have been fitted up with the most approved machinery. In these shops employment will be given to a limited number of young men, who wish to defray a portion of their expenses by labor, while securing their education, and who are willing to enter into an apprenticeship for at least three years, subject to the regulations of this Department.

The compensation will be regulated by the Superintendent, and will be graded in proportion to the skill and proficiency with which they perform their work.

Expenses.

State Students (representatives from counties),	*Tuition free.*
Tuition Coupons (other Students),	$5 00
Matriculation Fee,	10 00
Room Fee (Dormitory),	5 00

All fees are required in advance, and no deduction made from the full fees, however late in the session a student may enter. For this reason attendance at the commencement of the Colleges is particularly urged.

It is desirable that students intending to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College should bring at least seventy-five dollars.

Boarding.

Students are allowed to select their own boarding, either in private families or in such buildings on the University grounds as may be set apart for their use; subject, however, in all cases, to the approval and supervision of the Faculty of the College to which they belong.

No student is allowed to board at any house where intoxicating liquors are sold, or card-playing or billiard-playing is practiced, or where the rules of good order and decorum are in other respects disregarded.

Rooms on the University grounds will be assigned to matriculates by the Presiding Officer. No partiality or preference will be shown in disposing of the same to any student, but the first applicant will be allowed to make the first selection.

Every student shall preserve order and decorum in his own room, and shall be responsible for any disorder in the same, unless he give information of the person or persons by whom it was created.

All damage to the buildings or any other University property shall be immediately repaired at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but if not known, it shall be assessed upon the occupants of the room or building in which the damage was done.

Rooms at all times are subject to inspection by the officers of the Institution; and negligence, carelessness, or violation of the rules and regulations will subject the student to discipline, and deprive him of his room.

Good boarding can be procured in private families at *five dollars* per week, including fuel, lights, and furniture.

Club System.

Students occupying dormitories set apart for that purpose, by adopting the *club system*, can board themselves at prices not exceeding *two dollars per week.*

Each student occupying a dormitory must pay a room fee of *five dollars;* the cost of furniture need not exceed *ten dollars;* so that his expenses for *boarding* and *room* will vary from *seventy-five* to *one hundred and fifteen* dollars per session of forty weeks.

The Clubs are organized by the students, with a written Constitution, recognizing President, Secretary, Treasurer, and

Commissary. Regular weekly meetings are held for the transaction of business and arrangement of the bill of fare. The President of the Club exercises a general supervision over the dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and grounds attached thereto; and also presides at the table and at the meetings of the Club. The Treasurer is required to report on the condition of the funds, and make necessary assessments. The Commissary provides and makes all purchases, keeping an account of his disbursements. The Secretary keeps the records of the proceedings, etc.

The military *régime* is extended over the club-houses, and a regular system of inspection and police is maintained by an orderly in each building.

Sessions, Terms, Commencements.

The collegiate year consists of a single session of nine months, which is divided into two equal terms. The session begins on the second Monday in September, and ends on the second Thursday in June, which is the general Commencement-day.

Examinations.

There are two classes of examinations: the first is a daily examination in connection with the daily lecture or recitation; the second public, at the close of each term.

Immediately after the examination the Professor of each School affixes to the name of each student examined a number designating the value of his answers to the questions asked, or of his performance of the exercises proposed. For perfect answers or performance, the number affixed is one hundred; for an entire failure, zero; for any intermediate degree of merit, the proper relative percentage.

The public examinations are either oral or in writing, as each Professor may determine. At the close of the examination of each class, the Professor in charge makes out his estimate of the value of each student's answers or performance according

to the same scale of merit as in the daily examination. From this report, and the daily estimates of scholarship made in the lecture or recitation-room, the scholarship of each student for the term is ascertained, and is entered on the record, and a copy sent to his parent or guardian at the close of each term. This report also contains an estimate of the student's conduct in the recitation-room, his industry and punctuality, as well as of his general conduct, or conduct outside of the recitation-room, estimated on the same scale, from all the facts of which the proper faculty may have certain knowledge.

GRADUATION.

A student may graduate in any School on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been at least one year a student of the University, and that he shall have completed in a satisfactory manner all the required studies of said School, or what the Professor thereof may judge to be a fair equivalent; the standard of graduation in each School being not less than seventy-five per centum of the scale on which one hundred denotes perfection.

2. That he shall have observed habitually all the rules and regulations of the University.

He will then be entitled to a Certificate of Graduation, signed by the Professor, in which may be stated his grade of scholarship in said school, and likewise his general standing with respect to conduct and application to study.

When any student shall have graduated in the Schools of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Civil History, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he may receive free of charge the degree of Bachelor of Science.

A student may be admitted to the regular degree of Master of Science in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky on the following conditions:

Septuagint, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, Liddell and Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Winer's Grammar of the New Testament, and Gesenius' or Fürst's Hebrew-English Lexicon.

II. School of Sacred History and Evidences of Christianity,

PROFESSOR M'GARVEY.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Pentateuch, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Pentateuch, finished; Job, Joshua, and Judges.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Remainder of the Old Testament History begun, with the Poetical and Prophetical Books introduced in their chronological order and studied historically.

SECOND TERM.—The same completed, and a course of Lectures on the Intermediate History of the Jews.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Narratives of Matthew and Mark.

SECOND TERM.—Narratives of Luke and John.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Acts of the Apostles, and a brief Historical Outline of the Epistles.

SECOND TERM.—Discussion of the Authenticity, Integrity, Inspiration, and Authority of the Books of the Old and New Testaments; with an examination and refutation of the most prevalent forms of Modern Infidelity.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—English Polyglot Bible, Coleman's Sacred Atlas, McGarvey's Commentary on Acts, Milligan's Reason and Revelation, and Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.

III. School of Homiletics and Hermeneutics.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Hermeneutics and English Exegesis.

SECOND TERM.—English Exegesis, continued, with a course of Lectures on the Duties and Habits of Preachers.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Homiletics begun, with frequent exercises in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

SECOND TERM.—Homiletics finished; Discussion of Topics; Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—English Polyglot Bible, Milligan's Reason and Revelation, Broaddus on the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons.

The same course of instruction is designed also for students of the Second class, except that they are not required to study the Hebrew and the Greek. They must, however, in order to regular admission, be well versed in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, and the outlines of History; and in order to graduation they must also stand an approved examination on all the branches pertaining to the School of English Literature.

IV. School of English Literature.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

FRESHMAN YEAR.—Philosophy of Grammar and Rhetoric.
JUNIOR YEAR.—Criticism and Logic.
SENIOR YEAR.—Rhetoric and the English Classics.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Quackenbos' Rhetoric, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Whately's Logic, Whately's Rhetoric, and Shaw's English Literature. Special attention will be given to Composition and Elocution during the entire course in this School.

REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY.

I. Classical Course.

FIRST YEAR.—Freshman Sacred History; Sophomore Sacred History; Junior Sacred History; and Freshman Sacred Literature.

SECOND YEAR.—Senior Sacred History; Junior Sacred Literature; Senior Sacred Literature; and Senior Homiletics.

II. English Course.

FIRST YEAR.—Freshman Sacred History; Sophomore Sacred History; and Freshman English Literature.

SECOND YEAR.—Junior Sacred History; Senior Sacred History; and Junior English.

THIRD YEAR.—Junior Homiletics, etc.; Senior Sacred Literature; Senior Homiletics; and Senior English.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Some attention is given to Ecclesiastical History, chiefly in connection with the course of instruction in Christian Doctrine and the Evidences of Christianity. The works of Neander, Schaff, Mosheim, and Gieseler are all used as books of reference.

Certificate of Graduation.

No degrees are conferred in this College; but certificates of Graduation will be given to all who complete either the English or the Classical Course; provided that during their connection with the University they shall have complied strictly with all its rules and regulations.

Expenses, Accommodations, &c.

In order to encourage poor and pious young men to enter this College with the view of better qualifying themselves for the work of the Ministry, the Board have appropriated for the *exclusive* use of such the large Brick Dormitory on the University premises. It consists of twenty-four large, well-ventilated rooms, and will conveniently accommodate eighty-four students, besides furnishing a good kitchen and dining-room. In the Adelphian Club—composed wholly of the matriculates of this College—a student can board for about $1.60 a week, that is, for about $65.00 a session. His bill for washing during the same time is about $10.00, and for fuel and lights about $10.00. Besides these expenses, every student has to furnish his own room, and to pay to the Treasurer, on his arrival at the University, a matriculation fee of $10.00, and a room fee of $5.00. The cost of furnishing a room is about $40.00, that is, about $10.00 for each occupant; but the articles purchased will of course, with proper care, last for several years.

No charge is made for Tuition, and hence the entire expenses of a student in the Adelphian Club, exclusive of what he may spend in traveling and for clothing, are about as follows: For matriculation fee, $10.00; use of furniture, $5.00; room fee, $5.00; boarding, $65.00; washing, fuel, and lights, $20.00; books and stationery, $20.00; making in all $125.00 for a session of forty weeks.

Students are received at any time; but if possible all should be present and have their rooms secured on Saturday preceding

the opening of the session. No room can be secured for any new student in anticipation of his arrival at the University, nor until he shall have obtained his *Permit* from the Regent. Those who design to enter the College of the Bible should come directly to the Brick Dormitory and inquire for the Steward of the Adelphian Club. By so doing they will save both trouble and expense.

Students occupying a room may, by applying to the Presiding Officer, secure the same for the next session; *provided* that they be present at the beginning of the session. But after that any vacant room will always be given to the first applicant.

Those only who matriculate regularly in the College of the Bible, and such matriculates in the College of Arts as have been at least one session in the College of the Bible and members of the Philothean Club, and who are still prosecuting their studies with reference to the work of the Ministry, are permitted to board and lodge in the Brick Dormitory.

Students of this College are not allowed to work on the Farm or in the Shops. *This is the exclusive privilege of those who matriculate in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.*

Students' Prayer Meeting.

On the afternoon of every Lord's-day during the session the students of this College have a Students' Prayer Meeting in the College Chapel. It is well attended, and the occasion is generally one of much interest to all present. Many a heart is here made to realize by a joyful experience that "they who wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, PRESIDING OFFICER,
JOHN W. McGARVEY,
JOSEPH D. PICKETT.

MATRICULATES.

ARMSTRONG, ALBERT	Parkersburg, Ind.
ARMOR, MILTON HATLEY	Hickory Flats, Miss.
BARRON, JAMES WALKER	Kirksville.
BAIRD, HOMER TRIPHENA	Louisiana, Mo.
BATSON, JOHN DANIEL	Buena Vista.
BRIGGS, THOMAS BENTON	James Fork, Ark.
BUNTIN, BYRON	Moscow, Ohio.
BUTLER, WILLIAM LUCIUS	Murray.
BROOKS, THOMAS LOFTUS	Melbourne, Australia.
BROWN, ELIJAH	Duncan.
CAMPBELL, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Campbellsville, Tenn.
CAPP, THOMAS HARRY	Melbourne, Australia.
CATON, CHARLES HENRY	Bowling Green, Ind.
COMPTON, ARNOLPHUS JEROME	Buford Station, Tenn.
CONYERS, ALFRED NEWTON	Owensboro.
CRUTCHER, JOHN HENRY	Cynthiana.
DAVIS, JOSEPH HENRY	Penbrook, Va.
DAVIS, MORRISON MEAD	Chamois, Mo.
DEWEESE, BENJAMIN CASSEL	Jacksonville, Ill.
DUNLAP, RICHARD WINN	Paris, Tenn.
DOWNING, JOSEPH MORRISON	Fayetteville, Mo.
EARLY, LESLIE NEWMAN	Lexington.
EASTER, JEPHTHA HALL	Wilmington, Kansas.
EASTER, BENJAMIN WATKINS	Wilmington, Kansas.
EDGAR, CHARLES BLOOMFIELD	St. Louis, Mo.
EMBRY, WILLIAM HOFFMAN	Tipton, Mo.
ERB, ALBERT FILLMORE	Clarence, N. Y.
ELLIOTT, MILTON	Lexington.
FALLGATTER, JOHN AUGUSTE	Bush, Iowa.
FERGUSON, MATTHEW JOHN	Woodbury.
FERRELL, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Lexington.
FOSTER, ALMA CURTIS	Palmyra, Ill.
GARRISON, ANDREW JACKSON	Chariton, Iowa.
GENTRY, RICHARD WHITE	Sedalia, Mo.

GREEN, ZACHARIAH	Chaplin.
GREEN, THOMAS LEVEN	Smileytown.
GEESLIN, HASON LARKIN	Decatur, Ohio.
GRAHAM, JAMES LYCURGUS	Duncan.
GREENSTREET, ZACHARIAH MEDFORD	Crocker, Mo.
HOVIONS, RICHARD ANDERSON	Casey Creek.
HOSICK, GEORGE FRANKLIN	Enfield, Ill.
INGRAM, ROBERT HENDRICKSON	Fairview, Iowa.
JOHNSON, JOHN WILLIAM	Clarksburg.
JENNINGS, THOMAS HOCKIN	Dunedin, N. Y.
KENNEDY, GANO	Paris, Mo.
KIRK, THADDEUS DODD	Grove City, Ill.
LEE, JACKSON MONROE	Reedsburg, Ohio.
MEADOWS, EDWIN HORATIO	Wellington, N. Y.
MATTHEWS, JOHN HENRY TAYLOR	Springfield, Ill.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM	Cynthiana.
MATHISON, ROBERT	Otaga, N. Y.
MILLER, WADDY CURREN	Newbern, Va.
MOODY, RUFUS GOODWIN	Elliott's Cross Roads, O.
MILLION, JACKSON	Richmond.
MOORE, JAMES MILTON	New Middletown.
NEWTON, ORLANDO ADDISON	Deerfield, Ohio.
OWENS, JOHN THOMAS	Milton.
PARKER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN	Flat Rock.
PATTIE, FIELDING WHIPP	Sherman, Texas.
PRICE, EDWARD OLIVER	Worcester, Mass.
PRITCHETT, DAVID WILSON	Niantic, Ill.
RYE, JOHN SAMUEL	Lower Blue Licks.
RICHARDSON, JAMES LESLIE	Mt. Eden.
ROBERT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Four-mile Branch, S. C.
STANLEY, JONATHAN	Utica, Miss.
SCOTT, WILLIAM HARLIE	Lima, Ohio.
SHIELDS, JOSEPH	Chaplin.
SHIELDS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Chaplin.
SWEET, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Covington.
TAYLOR, ROMULUS MARCELLUS	Lexington.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM BENJAMIN	Elizabethtown.
TERRELL, ALBERT PINCKNEY	Utica, Miss.
VANDERPOOL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Valley Oak.
WAGNER, GEORGE BYRON	Gun City, Mo.
WELLS, EDMUND COLLINS	Mt. Olivet.
WEST, CALEB WALTON	Cynthiana.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Evergreen, Texas.
WOLVERTON, CHARLES EDWARD	Monmouth, Oregon.
WOOLEY, WILLIAM HENRY	Antioch Mills.
WOOD, FRANKLIN JAMES	Parker's Store, Tenn.
YOUNG, WILLIAM SHARP	Sedalia, Mo.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

1872-73.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The studies in the Commercial College of Kentucky University have been selected for their practical value. The course is well adapted to the wants of all who expect to become merchants, farmers, and others who desire to fit themselves for the practical duties of life. The greatest liberty of choice consistent with thorough discipline is allowed, and the course of study is so arranged as to meet the pecuniary wants of young men.

The *First Course*, which may be completed in one term of twenty weeks, is intended for those who have but little time at their disposal, or whose means are limited, and it is designed to qualify the student for Book-keeping, and to give him a general knowledge of business.

The *Second Course* is more thorough and extended, and will require two years for its completion.

The Third or Post-Graduate Course is for such as have completed the Second, and who desire to accomplish themselves in any of the special branches indicated in the schedule, and will require one year for its completion.

A TABULAR VIEW OF THE COURSES OF STUDY IN THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

School.	Master of Commerce Course.		Bachelor of Commerce Course.				Book-keeping Course.		Professor.
			Senior.		Junior.				
	Second Term.	*First Term.*	*Second Term.*	*First Term.*	*Second Term.*	*First Term.*	*Second Term.*	*First Term.*	
Mathematics ...	Engineering.	Engineering.	Surveying.	Geometry.	Algebra and Geometry.	Algebra.			White.
									Swigert.
						Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Perrin.
English.....		Logic.			Criticism.				Shackleford.
						Rhetoric.	Rhetoric and Composition.	Grammar and Composition.	Perrin.
Penmanship....					Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Marquam.
Law.....	International.	Constitutional.			Commercial.				Perrin.
History.....	Gibbon.	Hume.	Willson's Hist. and Polit. Econ.						Patterson.
Modern Language.....	German or French.	German or French.	German.	German.					Helveti.
Book-keeping...					Business Practice.	Book-keeping.	Book-keeping and Business	Book-keeping.	Perrin and Marquam.
Chemistry and Philosophy ...			Chemistry.	Chemistry.		Philosophy.			Peter.
Metaphysics....			Moral Science.	Mental Science.					Patterson.
Sacred History.	Sacred History.	Sacred History.							Pickett.
Natural History	Zoology.	Zoology.			Botany.	Physiology.			Swigert.
Geography.....				Physical Geography.					Perrin.

The preceding table will be better understood from the following explanations.

I. Book-keeping Course.

This is arranged for two terms; but students who enter prepared to pass an examination in Grammar and Ray's Arithmetic, Part III., can complete it, and in one term get a diploma. The first term is therefore to be regarded as preparatory.

The First or Preparatory Term then in the Book-keeping Course will be Ray's Arithmetic, Part III.; Butler's Grammar; Composition; Penmanship; and Book-keeping, theoretical.

SECOND TERM.—Bryant & Stratton's Arithmetic; Rhetoric and Composition; Penmanship; Book-keeping, practical.

Students who complete this course are entitled to graduate in this department.

II. Bachelor of Commerce Course.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM. — Algebra; Commercial Arithmetic; Rhetoric; Penmanship; Book-keeping, theoretical; Philosophy; Physiology.

SECOND TERM.—Algebra; Geometry; Kames' Elements of Criticism; Penmanship; Book-keeping; Commercial Law; Botany.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Geometry; German; Chemistry; Mental Science; Physical Geography.

SECOND TERM.—Surveying; History of the United States and Political Economy; German; Chemistry; Moral Science.

Students who complete this course are entitled, on payment of fees for diploma, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

III. Master of Commerce Course.

Students who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Commerce are admitted to this course. These studies are optional, and the student can choose any three with the advice of the Presiding Officer, and having prosecuted successfully his studies for one year is entitled to the degree of Master of Commerce. The studies in this course are as follows:

FIRST TERM.—Engineering; Logic; Constitutional Law; Hume's History; German; French; Sacred History; Zoölogy.

SECOND TERM.—Engineering; International Law; Gibbon's History; German; French; Sacred History; Zoölogy.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission into the Commercial College must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character. If

previously connected with any other college he must produce a certificate of honorable standing from the authorities thereof.

Time of Entrance.

Students may enter this College at any time for the Book-keeping Course, but for the Bachelor of Commerce Course or for the Master of Commerce Course they should enter either at the beginning or middle of the school-year.

Time required to Complete the Different Courses.

Students who have a good knowledge of Grammar and Arithmetic can complete the Book-keeping Course in five months. They can take the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in two years, and the degree of Master of Commerce in three years from time of entrance.

Books.

The books required in the Commercial College will cost about twenty dollars per year.

Fees.

This College is not endowed; therefore the fees must be paid in cash.

Diplomas.

When any course of study has been completed, a diploma will be given upon the payment of three dollars.

Expenses per Session of Two Months

FOR THE BOOK-KEEPING COURSE.

Tuition, cash,	30 00
Janitor's fees,	10 00
Books,	12 50
Board in club (twenty weeks at two dollars),	40 00
Washing,	7 50
Total,	$100 00

Expenses per Session of Nine Months.

Tuition, cash,	30 00
Janitor's fees,	10 00
Books,	20 00
Board in club (forty weeks at two dollars),	80 00
Washing,	15 00
Incidentals,	5 00
Total,	$160 00

Good board can be had in private families at from four to five dollars per week.

Clubs.

Students who desire can, with the consent of the Faculty, organize clubs for boarding and reduce the expenses to two dollars per week. Those desiring to enter into this arrangement should come prepared to board for a few days until clubs can be organized. Students, reporting to the Presiding Officer immediately upon arrival, will be assisted in obtaining good boarding-houses, and as soon as the requisite number is obtained a club can be organized.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

HORACE P. PERRIN, PRESIDING OFFICER,
JAMES K. PATTERSON,
JOSEPH D. PICKETT,
WILLIAM H. MARQUAM,
CHARLES A. BOARD.

GRADUATES.

ADAIR, HARRY BEDFORD	Shawhan's Station.
ABBOTT, VIRGIL HOMER	Milton.
BRYAN, CHARLIE	Natchez, Miss.
FULLER, MARCELLUS TALBERT	Dayton, Ind.
GUTHRIE, JOHN HENRY	Brentwood, Tenn.
HAGAN, JAMES WILLIAM	Sedalia, Mo.
HARLAN, ALLEN BRYAN	Columbia, Tenn.
HINE, WASHINGTON	Painesville,
HIXSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Johnson's Station.
HUSTON, JEFFERSON JAMES	North Middleton.
KIRBY, JAMES ROBERT	Smith's Grove.
MCNEES, ROBERT STANLEY	Sedalia, Mo.
PAYNE, SAMUEL RILEY	Clifton Mills.
PRICE, EDWIN LEONARD	Lexington.
SANDUSKY, ISAAC BROWN	Lexington.
WALTON, JOHN HUGHES	St. Charles, Ark.
WEBER, JOHN BROWNING	Mt. Vernon.
WHITLOCK, CHARLES JONATHAN	Mt. Airy, N. C.

MATRICULATES.

ABBOTT, VIRGIL HOMER	Milton.
ATKINSON, ALFRED	Lexington.
ANDREWS, EDGAR ALPHONSO	Farmerville, La.
BROWN, THOMAS JEFFERSON ALEXANDER	Dallas, Texas.
BECK, GEORGE THORNTON	Lexington.
BAIRD, HOMER T.	Louisiana, Mo.
BRYAN, ROBERT K.	Georgetown.
BRYAN, CHARLIE	Natchez, Miss.
BATEMAN, WHEATON JOHN	Brashear City, La.
BATEMAN, JUSTICE MUNROE	Brashear City, La.

BURBANK, WELLMAN	Lexington.
BACON, WILLIAM HORACE	Painesville, O.
BIXBY, LEWIS HILLARD	Sedalia, Mo.
BLACKFORD, WILLIAM HENRY	Keene.
BARBOUR, SYDNEY PHILIP	Owensboro.
BRADLEY, WILLOUGHBY SCOTT	Orangeburg.
BURROUGHS, KADER DANIEL	Millersburg.
BURCH, KERR	Lexington.
BEARD, JOSEPH BRECKENRIDGE	Lexington.
BYRNE, JAMES MICHAEL	Lexington.
BLACK, MADISON M.	St. Joseph, Mo.
BRECKENRIDGE, ROBERT JACKSON	Shelby City.
CALVIN, JAMES FILLMORE	Lexington.
CANGANEY, PATRICK	Lexington.
CANGANEY, THOMAS	Lexington.
COLEMAN, GEORGE SUTTON	Lexington.
CARTY, JOHN	Lexington.
COBB, DANIEL	Lusby's Mills.
CRUTCHER, LESLIE	Clay Village.
COMBS, ROBERT BARNES	Waco.
DANIEL, DENIS NATHANIEL	Centerville, La.
DANIEL, CLARENCE COCHRAN	Centerville, La.
DESHA, HUME	North Middleton.
DALTON, CHARLES BENJAMIN	Belton, Mo.
DAVIS, JAMES BERRY	Lexington.
DAVIDSON, JOHN PRESTON M.	Prestonsburg.
DAVENPORT, EPHRAIM	Port Gibson, Miss.
DAVIS, ALBERT JOHN	Franklin, Pa.
DECK, THOMAS J.	Hornsby, Ill.
ENDERS, WILLIAM HENRY	Shreveport, La.
ERD, EDWARD	Lexington.
FORD, WILLIAM MOSES	Piketon.
FORMAN, JOHN CLAYTON	North Middleton.
FOSTER, JOHN MILTON	Lexington.
FULLER, MARCELLUS TALBERT	Dayton, Ind.
FEELY, JOHN	Lexington.
FOUSHEE, ERNEST	Lexington.
FLYNN, THOMAS N.	Lexington.
FRAZER, JOHN ROBERT	Carthage, Texas.
FLOWERS, WILLIAM M.	Crystal Springs, Miss.
GUTHRIE, JOHN HENRY	Brentwood, Tenn.
GAKER, HENRY	Lexington.
HEADY, THOMAS WAKEFIELD	Bardstown.
HANCE, JOSEPH MILTON	Patriot, Ind.
HINSHAW, CYRUS MAHLON	Bloomington, Ill.
HAGAN, JAMES WILLIAM	Sedalia, Mo.
HINE, WASHINGTON	Painesville, O.
HARLAN, ALLEN BRYAN	Columbia, Tenn.
HILL, JAMES THOMPSON	Centerville.
HUSTON, JEFFERSON JAMES	North Middleton.

HUGHES, THOMAS	Lexington.
HERBERT, STEPHEN DOUGLAS	Columbus, Texas.
HIPSON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Johnson Station.
HERVEY, JAMES THEODORE	Lexington.
HERR, ETHELBERT DUDLEY	Lexington.
HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM HENRY	Olmstead.
HORENE, JOHN W.	Lexington.
HAMILTON, GEORGE	Verona, N. Y.
JONES, WHARTON STEWART	Richmond.
JASPER, GEORGE GAINES	Lexington.
JOYNER JOEL LEONIDAS	Wall Hill, Miss.
JONES, THOMAS MCROBERTS	Harrodsburg.
JOHNSON, LEWIS IECTOR	Lexington.
JONES, THOMAS WILLIAM	Lexington.
JOHNSON CHARLES HENRY	Lexington.
KIDD, FRANK	Lexington.
KANE, JOHN FRANCIS	Lexington.
KANE, THOMAS JOSEPH	Lexington.
KIRBY, JAMES ROBERT	Smith's Grove.
LOGAN, W LLIAM ARNOLD	Nicholasville.
LITTLE, JOHN GRUBBS	Mt. Sterling.
LOEVENHART HENRY CLAY	Lexington.
LACKEY JAMES QUINN	Louisa.
LYNN, WILLIAM	Lexington.
LEMON, CHARLES ROBINSON	Woodland, La.
LISLE, SAMUEL H.	Lexington.
LEWIS, GEORGE MARSHALL	Lexington.
MARRS, JAMES E.	Lexington.
MARRS, JOHN, JR.	Lexington.
MCNEES, ROBERT STANLEY	Sedalia, Mo.
MERIWETHER, CHARLES J.	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
MERIWETHER, JAMES M.	Peacher's Mills, Tenn.
MCCARDY, BENJAMIN F.	Lexington.
MOLONEY, JOHN PHILIP	Lexington.
MORFORD, JOHN JOSIAH	McMinnville, Tenn.
MCPHERSON JAY	Sulphur Lick.
MONIN, WILLIAM R.	Nolin.
MILLER, HENRY PERCEY	Lexington.
MARQUAM, ALLEN	Lexington.
MABON, WILLIAM, JR.	Lexington.
MURRAY, GEORGE WILLIAM	Lexington.
NEVIN, JOHN LAWRENCE	Lexington.
NEVIN, PATRICK	Lexington.
NEILL, ROBERT OLIVER	Port Royal.
O'DAY, MICHAEL A.	Lexington.
O'NEIL, JOHN J.	Lexington.
OREAR, FRANK	Lexington.
PAYNE, ASA	Payne's Depot.
PAYNE, SAMUEL RILEY	Clifton Mills.
PRESTON, SOUTH GERARD	Paintsville.

PRICE, EDWIN LEONARD	Lexington.
PHILLIPS, JAMES RICHARD	Carrollton, Ala.
RICHARDSON, ROBERT HULETT	Lexington.
REDD, JAMES A.	Mt. Vernon.
REDD, CHARLES A.	Mt. Vernon.
SHAID, JOHN	Lonaconing, Md.
SNEDAKER, JOSEPH BRYAN	Lexington.
SHORES, HOWELL TAYLOR	Somerville, Tenn.
SELF, HENRY ADAMS	Lexington.
SANDUSKY, ISAAC BROWN	Lexington.
SMITH, LOGAN JOSHUA	Owensboro.
SLEVIN, JAMES	Lexington.
SULLIVAN, FLEMING	Lexington.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM GRIFFING	Lexington.
SHORT, CHARLES WILKINS	Elizabethtown.
SHACKELFORD, JOHN ARMSTRONG	Lexington.
TRAYLOR, WILLIAM NICHOLAS	Minersville.
TEACHOUT, ALBERT REUBEN	Painesville, O.
TODD, ROBERT	Lexington.
THOMPSON, DAVID WILLIAM	Harrodsburg.
TISDALE, WILLIAM	Lexington.
TESTERMAN, SILAS MONROE	West Liberty.
TRUMAN, ELAN LEONIDAS	Lexington.
TILLETT, CLARK	Lexington.
TALBERT, CHARLES EDWARD	Lexington.
THOMAS, GEORGE	Paris.
THOMAS, CLAY	Paris.
UTTINGER, JOHN	Lexington.
VAN DALSEM, ISAAC SCOTT	Lexington.
VILEY, BRECKENRIDGE	Midway.
WALTON, JOHN HUGHES	St. Charles, Ark.
WAKEFIELD, JAMES ISAAC NEWTON	St. Charles, Ark.
WEBER, JOHN BROWNING	Mt. Vernon.
WHITLOCK, CHARLES JONATHAN	Mt. Airy, N. C.
WILSON, JOHN ROBERT	Pekin.
WOOLLEY, JOHN DESHA	Lexington.
WORK, ALPHA KINGSLEY AYER	Dallas, Texas.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

1872-73.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

The design of the College of Law is to provide a complete and thorough Course of Instruction—except in merely local law and practice—for young men preparing for the Bar in any part of the United States. Instruction is given by lectures, with examinations upon them, or by recitations, with familiar expositions by the Professor. The Course of Study is so arranged as to be completed within two sessions. No examination or particular course of previous study is required for admission.

A diploma issued by this College is a license to practice law in the Courts of Kentucky.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. School of Common and Statute Law.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Blackstone's Commentaries.
SENIOR CLASS.—Kent's Commentaries.

II, School of Evidence, Pleading, and Practice.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Smith on Contracts; Smith's Mercantile Law.
SENIOR CLASS.—Stephen on Pleading; Code of Practice; Starkie on Evidence.

III. School of Equity, Constitutional and International Law.

PROFESSOR HARRISON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—First volume Kent's Commentaries on International Law; Story on the Constitution.
SENIOR CLASS.—Adams on Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading.

The session of the College of Law commences on the *second Monday in September*, and terminates the third Wednesday in January, which is Commencement-day.

Fees and Expenses.

Tuition (*in cash*),	$50 00
Matriculation,	10 00
Books, about	20 00

Boarding in private families, four to five dollars per week; by club system, two dollars per week.

Students attending the College of Law can enter the classes of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, or those of the Agricultural and Mechanical College or of the Bible College, and receive instruction without additional charge.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, REGENT.

FACULTY.

MADISON C. JOHNSON, PRESIDING OFFICER,
JOHN B. HUSTON,
JAMES O. HARRISON.

MATRICULATES.

SENIOR CLASS.

ABBOTT, VIRGIL HOMER,	Milton.
CLORE, JOSEPH CARPENTER,	Beard's Station.
FERGUSON, HARRY,	Hopkinsville.
HAMILTON, JOHN GEORGE,	Lexington.
HOOVER, SAMUEL WILLIAM,	Freeman, Mo.
JOHNSON, HENRY,	Georgetown.
LUXTON, EDWARD DENNING,	Lexington.
PARKER, WATTS,	Lexington.
PERRIN, HORACE PERCIVAL,	Lexington.
PRESTON, R. WICKLIFFE,	Lexington.
REID, WILLIAM RANDOLPH,	Paducah.
ROYALTY, LEVI,	Lexington.
SPENCER, WILLIAM HENRY,	Fort Scott, Kansas.
TANNER, JOSEPH MARION,	Keene.
WELLS, HENRY WALLACE,	Monticello, Ark.

JUNIOR CLASS.

BOARD, CHARLES ANDREW,	Hardinsburg.
BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN OWEN,	Lexington.
GRAVES, WALKER COLEMAN,	Lexington.
MIZE, HENRY,	Canton, Mo.
PRINCE, PHILANDER HOLCOMB,	Tillatoba, Miss.
ROSS, JOHN MCDOWELL.	Lexington.
SIMRALL, SAMUEL BULLOCK,	Lexington.
TALBOTT, JOHN HALLIDAY,	Lexington.
WINTERSMITH, JAMES GAITHER,	Frankfort.
WOLVERTON, CHARLES EDWIN,	Monmouth, Oregon.
WOOLRIDGE, POWHATTAN,	Versailles.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1873-74.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Executive Committee of Kentucky University announce to the friends of medical science throughout the country that, in accordance with the programme of organization adopted by the Curators, the Medical Department has been established under the name of the "Transylvania Medical College of Kentucky University," and will open on the second Monday in September and close on the second Thursday in June, the sessions being nine months, and continuous with those of the the associated Colleges of the University.

The Course of Instruction is thorough and comprehensive, and a full and able Faculty has been selected, embracing several of the distinguished Professors who were connected with the old Transylvania Medical College in its palmy days, many of whose pupils now fill honorable positions in the profession throughout the Mississippi Valley. It is the purpose of the Board to restore as far as possible the prestige of this the first and most popular Medical College in the West. In this endeavor they appeal to all the sons of their venerable Alma Mater for their assistance and patronage.

The success of this College, once so eminent, can be assured again by its reorganization as one of the Colleges of a great University already in full tide of success, with its endowment and real estate amounting to nearly a million of dollars, its valuable Libraries, Museums, and Apparatus, with its several Colleges located on the splendid estates of Ashland, the home of HENRY CLAY, and Transylvania.

The benefits of instruction in the Classical, Scientific, and Technical courses of study pursued in the associated Colleges of the University will be extended *without charge* to the matriculates of this department; thus giving students, at a very moderate cost, peculiar advantages for both general and professional education.

The location is a favorable one—in the midst of one of the most beautiful and healthy regions on the continent, and among a people celebrated for their hospitality and refinement, and whose houses are open for the reception of young men at moderate prices for boarding.

The necessary clinical advantages will be secured by the Faculty, and the fine Medical Library and Anatomical Museum of old Transylvania will be available to students.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

School of Surgery and Anatomy,

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., W. O. SWEENEY, M. D.

School of Principles and Practice,

W. S. CHIPLEY, M. D.

School of Physiology and Hygiene,

H. M. SKILLMAN, M. D.

School of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,

JOSEPH SMITH, M. D.

School of Chemistry and Toxicology,

ROBERT PETER, M. D.

School of Materia Medica and Pharmacy,

To be filled.

Demonstrator of Anatomy,

To be filled.

EXPENSES.

Matriculation fee,	$10 00
Tuition to each Professor,	10 00
Tuition, Demonstrator of Anatomy,	10 00

Boarding in private families from four to five dollars per week.

RECAPITULATION.

BY COLLEGES.

Matriculates in the College of Arts,	134
Matriculates in the Agricultural and Mechanical College,	181
Matriculates in the College of the Bible,	88
Matriculates in the Commercial College,	148
Matriculates in the College of Law,	26
	577
Deduct for duplication of names,	19
Whole number of Matriculates in the University,	558

BY STATES.

Kentucky,	342	Iowa,	4
Tennessee,	22	Mississippi,	16
Indiana,	8	Virginia,	10
Arkansas,	10	West Virginia,	6
Illinois,	17	New York,	2
Ohio,	14	Massachusetts,	2
Missouri,	28	Pennsylvania,	2
Alabama,	4	South Carolina,	5
Louisiana,	18	Georgia,	6
North Carolina,	9	Australia,	2
Texas,	33	New Zealand,	3
Kansas,	3	Maryland,	3
Oregon,	4	Delaware,	1
Idaho,	1	Florida,	2

Whole number of Matriculates in the University, 577

GRADUATES OF THE VARIOUS COLLEGES.

1873.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

GALBRAITH, WILLIAM THOMAS	Germantown.
JONES, JAMES BENJAMIN	Bethania, N. C.
JONES, WHARTON STEWART	Richmond.
YANCEY, GEORGE WORTH	Palmyra, Mo.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

ENGLISH COURSE.

BATSON, JOHN DANIEL	Buena Vista.
CRUTCHER, JOHN HENRY	Cynthiana.
EASTER, JEPHTHA HALL	Wilmington, Kan.
LEE, JACKSON MONROE	Reedsburg, O.
SCOTT, WILLIAM HARLIE	Lima, O.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

JONES, JAMES BENJAMIN	Bethania, N. C.
YANCEY, GEORGE WORTH	Palmyra, Mo.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

ADAIR, HARRY BUFORD	Shawhan Station.
ABBOTT, VIRGIL HOMER	Milton.
BRYAN, CHARLIE	Natchez, Miss.
GUTHRIE, JOHN HENRY	Brentwood, Tenn.
HAGAN, JAMES WILLIAM	Sedalia, Mo.
HARLAN, ALLEN BRYAN	Columbia, Tenn.
HINE, WASHINGTON	Painesville, O.
HIXSON, WM. EDWARD	Johnson's Station.
HOUSTON, JAMES JEFFERSON	North Middletown.
KIRBY, JAMES ROBERT	Smith's Grove.
MCNEES, ROBERT STANLEY	Sedalia, Mo.
PAYNE, SAMUEL RILEY	Clifton Mills.
PRICE, EDWIN L.	Lexington.
SANDUSKY, ISAAC BROWN	Lexington.
WALTON, JOHN HUGHES	St. Charles, Ark.
WEBER, JOHN BROWNING	Mt. Vernon.
WHITLOCK, CHARLES JONATHAN	Mt. Airy, N. C.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

WHITE, HENRY WARLAND (A. B. '72)	Lexington.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

ABBOTT, VIRGIL HOMER	Milton.
CLORE, JOSEPH CARPENTER	Beard's Station.
FERGUSON, HARRY	Hopkinsville.
HAMILTON, JOHN GEORGE	Lexington.
HOOVER, SAMUEL WILLIAM	Freeman, Mo.
JOHNSON, HENRY	Georgetown.
LUXTON, EDWARD DENNING	Lexington.
PARKER, WATTS	Lexington.
PERRIN, HORACE PERCIVAL	Lexington.
PRESTON, R. WICKLIFFE	Lexington.
REID, WILLIAM RANDOLPH	Paducah.
ROYALTY, LEVI	Lexington.
SPENCER, WILLIAM HENRY	Fort Scott, Kan.
TANNER, JOSEPH MARION	Keene.
WELLS, HENRY WALLACE	Monticello, Ark.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

1872-73.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the year 1855, JOHN B. BOWMAN, of Mercer County, Kentucky, while quietly pursuing his profession as a farmer, conceived the plan of founding in his native state a University *for the people.* Appreciating the necessity of more liberal provisions in the way of education, both general and professional, than were presented at that time in the South and West, he resolved, though a young man, to devote his life to the founding and upbuilding of an Institution that should be especially accessible to the *poor young men* of the country. His main object was to reach the masses who, for the most part, were virtually debarred the privilege of a liberal education in consequence of the heavy expense attending most of the American colleges.

From the beginning Mr. BOWMAN'S plans were liberal and comprehensive; and, though they were regarded by many as the chimera of a young man, he never seemed to doubt for a moment their ultimate realization. His purpose, in a word, was to establish a UNIVERSITY, in its full and true sense, on a *Modern, American,* and *Christian* foundation. In one of his earliest addresses to the public he expressed his views and intentions as follows:

"Why should we not be as progressive in the cause of education as in our industrial and commercial enterprises; and why should we be dependent upon New England or Old England for our best educational facilities when we are so rich in ability to have our own, and when our wants in this respect are so varied and pressing? It is true that we have scattered all over the West and South scores of unendowed, half-starved, sickly, puny institutions called Colleges and Universities, many indeed of which have their piles of brick, stone, and mortar, making an imposing show; but how many of them, in the way of Endowments, Scholarships, Libraries, Museums, and *literary and scientific men*—the *true* apparatus of an education—are prepared

to furnish to our young men such a liberal education as the times and the peculiar circumstances of our age and country demand? And, above all, how few secure and enforce that effective discipline which at the same time is conservative of good morals and productive of good scholars? It is to be confessed and regretted that while our march has been onward and upward in other respects we have been lacking in this, and have as yet to be considered as empirics; so much so that it is a problem not solved whether colleges are a curse or a blessing. While then we have no spirit of antagonism to any other institution, but are kind and catholic in feeling to all, we would not be deemed arrogant in proposing to build upon a more modern basis an Institution equal to any in America — an Institution for young *men* instead of *boys*, with a high grade of scholarship, and which, especially in its Ministerial, Normal, Scientific, and Agricultural Departments, will meet the wants of our young giant West. For it does seem that, as the 'Star of Empire' is moving onward and westward, there is opened up a special missionary field for the Minister, Teacher, and educated Farmer and Mechanic. We only propose, in our day and generation, to lay the *foundation* of such an Institution, with the full hope and confidence that others to come will build upon and perfect the superstructure."

In a report to the Curators he says:

"I have but one desire in all this matter; I want to see accomplished through this Institution the *greatest good* to the *greatest number* of our poor fallen race, thus giving the *greatest glory to God*. I want to build up a *people's Institution*, a *great free* University, eventually open and accessible to the poorest boy in the land, who may come and receive an education *practical* and suitable for any business or profession in life. I want to cheapen this whole matter of education, so that, under the broad, expansive influence of our republican institutions, and our advancing civilization, it may run as free as our great rivers, and bless the coming millions. Hitherto our Colleges and Universities have been accessible only to the few, so great are the expenses attending them. We therefore want a University with its complement of Colleges affording education of the highest order to all classes. We want ample grounds, and buildings, and libraries, and apparatus, and museums, and endowments, and prize funds, and professors of great hearts and heads, men of faith and energy. Indeed we want every thing which will make this Institution equal eventually to any on this continent. Why should we not have all? I believe there are noble men enough all over this

land who will give *us* the means which God has given *them*, if we will only move forward to the work before us like true men."

In order to further these liberal views, he proposed to raise, simply as a *foundation* of the enterprise, an endowment fund of not less than *half a million of dollars;* and to secure this amount he devised a financial scheme novel in its details and successful in its operations, as the sequel proved. This scheme deserves particular mention, for it not only secured the immediate object in view, but at the same time identified the people in interest and sympathy with the Institution, and gave it in its infancy a patronage and a moral and pecuniary support which at once secured its success. The notes for money subscribed were made payable in easy installments, and when collected the principal was safely invested. A certificate of stock was issued to each subscriber, with coupons attached, bearing value equal to one year's tuition, and made transferable. The coupons were redeemable in tuition only, so that the stock, without interest, would be gradually refunded to the subscriber. Thus, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent endowment, the interest of which would pay the expenses of the Institution. In the course of a few years the coupons would all be redeemed, and the endowment and tuition funds would be free and unencumbered.

It was the policy of Mr. BOWMAN to found the proposed University on the ruins of Bacon College, an institution which, after flourishing for a few years under one of the ablest Faculties in the West, failed at last for want of sufficient endowment. Gathering up the wreck of this College, his own Alma Mater, Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by a few liberal-hearted citizens of Mercer in the inauguration of the enterprise, abandoned his farm and all the comforts of a pleasant home, and in the winter of 1856, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, began his labors.

Without the usual heraldry of the pulpit and the press, and without the prestige of a name known to fame, and in the face of a strong and decided prejudice against the management of

Colleges then prevalent in Kentucky, and amid the doubts and discouragements of friends, he made his appeal to the people. They responded with a degree of liberality unexpected, and indeed unprecedented in the state. In one hundred and fifty days of actual labor he obtained subscriptions to the amount of $150,000, which sum he soon increased to $200,000, a large proportion of which was secured in notes of $500 and $1,000, mainly from the substantial farmers of Central Kentucky.

Thus the Institution was founded, not by large donations and bequests of a few wealthy individuals, but by the active co-operative benevolence of the many donors who pledged their means and extended their sympathies to Mr. BOWMAN in carrying out the great work of his life. As soon as the amount of $150,000 had been secured by Mr. B., he called a meeting of the donors and other friends of the enterprise at Harrodsburg, in May, 1857, for the purpose of counsel and co-operation in regard to the early organization of the University. This meeting was fully attended, was harmonious in action, and most favorable in results. It was important as having recognized the contemplated University as the property of the people at large, who had subscribed the money. They divested it of all local character, and suggested such provisions in the proposed charter as would give the donors a perfect representation in the Board of Curators. In accordance with their suggestions, and his own plans and purposes, Mr. BOWMAN drafted a liberal charter, which was granted by the Legislature in February, 1858, incorporating KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

During the year 1858 and 1859 the work of endowment was earnestly prosecuted. The actual investment having reached about $100,000, it was deemed expedient to organize one of the Colleges of the University. Accordingly, the College of Arts was opened in September, 1859, under the presidency of R. MILLIGAN, assisted by an able corps of Professors. Nearly two hundred students were in attendance the first session. This Department of the University having thus been successfully inaugurated, Mr. BOWMAN next addressed himself with renewed

energy to the work of supplying the Institution with the necessary apparatus, buildings, etc. He soon raised a sufficient sum for the purchase of a fine suit of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which he secured for the Institution on most favorable terms. He also made an earnest effort to secure grounds and buildings adapted to the demands of a great University.

One of the most beautiful and healthful sites for an institution of learning in the state of Kentucky was the famous Harrodsburg Springs, for many years one of the most popular resorts in the West. These grounds, with their elegant and extensive buildings, had been purchased by the United States Government as the site of the Western Military Asylum; but they were now abandoned, for fire had consumed the main edifice. This place, containing about two hundred acres of land, Mr. BOWMAN determined, if possible, to secure. After repeated visits to Washington City, he finally obtained the passage of a bill ordering it to be sold. In anticipation of the day of sale, he went to work and raised the sum of *fifty thousand dollars* for the specific purpose of buying it. But through the interference of parties who desired to secure the property as a fashionable summer resort, his efforts to purchase it were defeated, and the notes of the subscribers were surrendered. He thus had the mortification to see the spacious, eligible grounds and buildings, on which he had long set his heart as the site of a great University, pass, by means of an opposing and inferior interest, forever from his hands.

To increase his embarrassments as the founder and financier of the University, the war, with all its social and commercial distractions, came on. The work of increasing the endowment was necessarily suspended; but his labors as Treasurer were more delicate and onerous. He continued to collect and invest the funds subscribed; he received and disbursed the interest thereon; and kept all the accounts of the Institution. He watched with a vigilant eye every pecuniary interest through all the crushing storm of war. Not a dollar was lost, and not a week's suspension of College exercises occurred during this period, although opposing armies were encamped around, and

the buildings were finally taken as hospitals for the sick and the wounded. It is proper to add that all this labor was performed by him, as indeed all other labor from the beginning, not only without charge, but at the sacrifice of his own pecuniary interests.

But the necessity for buildings grew daily more and more urgent. The failure to obtain those at Harrodsburg created a lively sympathy abroad, and all the necessary grounds and buildings were offered if the Institution could be removed. But it was suggested that the old edifice at Bacon College could be repaired and enlarged, and made to meet all the *reasonable* wants of the University. This idea the friends at Harrodsburg generally favored, when a spark from a defective flue fell upon the roof of the building, and, fanned by a dry February wind, it soon wrapped the pile in flames, and all that remained of the building, apparatus, and library was a heap of smouldering ruins. This disaster imposed upon the Board of Curators the necessity for immediate action. They were forthwith convened, and all eyes were turned to Mr. BOWMAN.

The Trustees of Transylvania University, at Lexington, at this crisis intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. Citizens of Louisville also manifested a desire to have the Institution located in that city. Covington likewise presented a claim. The Board, however, not agreeing in this exigency, resolved to leave the whole question of removal and location to a Committee, with Mr. BOWMAN as Chairman. It was ordered, however, that if the Committee should decide to remove the Institution, an act authorizing the removal should be first passed by the Legislature, that every thing might be done legally. The Board in the mean time resolved that the institution ought to be removed from Harrodsburg.

Accordingly, Mr. BOWMAN called the Committee together at Frankfort in January, 1865. While there, the proposition of Congress to grant to Kentucky 330,000 acres of land for the purpose of agricultural and mechanical education unexpectedly

came up for consideration. The state, with a heavy debt upon her, in the midst of the war, was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed, and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to Kentucky. Propositions to accept the grant and furnish the necessary grounds and buildings, and thus meet the conditions of this new and difficult educational problem, were invited by the Legislature. But a favorable response was not received from any quarter. . At this juncture Mr. BOWMAN, believing that his own plans and efforts in behalf of education were in strict harmony with the highest interests of the state, came forward, and on his own individual responsibility proposed to consolidate into one great institution the University at Harrodsburg, Transylvania University, and the Agricultural College, and to locate the whole at Lexington. He further proposed, if this consolidation could be effected, to provide an experimental farm and all the requisite buildings, and to furnish gratuitous instruction to three hundred students, to be selected by the state; and he furthermore guaranteed that the Board of Curators would carry out, in the Agricultural Department, the intent of the act of Congress encouraging the education of the industrial classes.

A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and after a long and animated discussion in the General Assembly it was passed by a large majority; and Kentucky University was removed to Lexington; the grounds, buildings, and endowment of Transylvania University were formally transferred to the Board of Curators; and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the University. The capital of the Institution now exceeded half a million dollars.

In order to perfect his scheme, Mr. BOWMAN had obligated himself to raise *one hundred thousand dollars* with which to purchase an experimental farm and a site for the buildings requisite for the several Colleges of the University. He at once removed to Lexington and began his work, and before the Legislature adjourned he reported to that body that he had secured from the citizens of Lexington over one hundred thousand dollars.

At their annual meeting in June, 1865, the Curators formally ratified his action, and ordered that Kentucky University be opened in Lexington in October following.

At the same meeting Mr. BOWMAN presented a plan of organization for the University, embodying his own conceptions of an enterprise for which he had been laboring ten years, and for the perfection of which he proposed to give his remaining years. This plan, which embraces the best features of the leading Colleges and Universities of the country, besides those which are peculiar to itself, was thoroughly discussed and fully adopted by the Board, and in accordance therewith four of the Colleges have been fully organized, and are now in successful operation.

During the year 1866 Mr. BOWMAN purchased for the permanent site of Kentucky University with its various Colleges "Ashland," the homestead of HENRY CLAY, and the adjoining estate of "Woodlands," which extends within the limits of the city of Lexington. The entire tract contains four hundred and thirty-three acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. It is now the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Under these favorable circumstances the University has entered upon its career of usefulness with greatly increased facilities, and with the assurance that its founder, now its Regent, will labor on for the full development and perfection of his plan. It is confidently believed that, with its superior advantages of location, its splendid basis in the way of endowment and real estate, its able Faculties, and its moral and social surroundings, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY is destined, under Providence, to exert a mighty influence upon the educational interests of the Valley of the Mississippi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Requisites for Admission.

Every candidate for admission into any of the Colleges of the University must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character; if he shall have been connected with any other College, he must produce a certificate of honorable standing from the authorities of that College.

A candidate for admission into the College of Arts must be at least fourteen years of age; and for admission into any other College of the University he must be at least sixteen years of age; and, as a general rule, no one will be admitted to advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age. A candidate for advanced standing must also sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the course on which he proposes to enter.

For the benefit of young men found on examination but partially prepared for the studies of the Freshman class, facilities for preparatory instruction, without additional expense to the student, have been provided. Any Professor may also, at his discretion, admit into his School a student on probation for a reasonable length of time, upon condition that if he shall fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence or proficiency his connection with the School shall cease.

The requisites for admission into the various Schools of the several Colleges will be found prefixed to the respective Courses of Instruction.

Matriculation.

1. A student upon arrival at the University will report promptly to the *Regent*, with his testimonials of character and standing, and will designate the College which he may wish to enter; whereupon, on payment of his fees to the Treasurer, he will receive a session-bill, referring him to the Presiding Officer of that College for consultation.

2. He will as early as practicable secure suitable boarding; and any unnecessary delay in doing this, or in reporting to the Regent or Presiding Officer, will be regarded as sufficient evidence of his unfitness for admission.

3. Having presented his session-bill to the Presiding Officer, the student will be referred by him for examination to the Professors into whose Schools he seeks to be admitted.

4. After successful examination he will report to the Secretary of the Faculty; and, having received from that officer a copy of the Laws of the University, he will, after reading them, be entitled to matriculate by signing the following declaration: "I enter the University with a sincere desire to enjoy the benefits of its instruction, and with a determined resolution to conform to its laws."

5. After signing the declaration, the matriculate will at once enter upon his studies in the Schools to which he has been admitted. The number of his recitations must in all cases amount to at least three a day, unless, at the request of the student's parent or guardian, he may for satisfactory reasons be permitted by the Faculty to attend a less number.

Public Worship.

Every student is required to attend the chapel exercises at such an hour each day as may be designated by the Faculty of the College to which he belongs; and also to attend such other public religious exercises as may be ordered on National Thanksgiving-day or the Lord's-day, unless excused for special reasons by the proper Faculty.

Libraries.

There are good Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Libraries belonging to the University, which comprise about ten thousand volumes of valuable books, and which are open to all the students of the University. The Law Library is perhaps one of the best in the West.

Publication of the Societies.

The five societies connected with the various Colleges of the University have undertaken the publication of a society paper, entitled "The Collegian of Kentucky University." It is issued semi-monthly, and is conducted by a Committee of Editors composed of one member from each society, and an editor-in-chief chosen by this Committee from the members of the University.

It is designed by its managers not only to make this paper interesting to the students as a repository of College news, but also a means of improvement in English composition to those students who may prepare articles for its pages.

Museums.

Through the energy and liberality of Regent Bowman, a Museum of Natural History has been created, and it already contains about *twenty thousand* specimens, including a large number of the birds and mammals of North America.

The friends of the Institution throughout the country will render valuable service to the cause of science by their continued contributions of geological and mineralogical specimens, and of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, relics, curiosities, etc., all of which can be sent *free of cost* by *express*. Such articles will be duly credited to the donors, and a list of them published in the Annual Catalogue.

The *Anatomical Museum* is also large, and was originally secured at great cost. It contains many valuable wax models, natural skeletons, and arterial and alcoholic preparations, illustrative of Anatomy and Physiology.

Apparatus.

There is a valuable collection of Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus belonging to the University, adapted to the purposes of illustration and instruction in the various Schools of Science.

Endowment and Real Estate.

The endowment and real estate of the University amounts to about $800,000. The property formerly belonging to the Transylvania University embraces a spacious and beautiful campus of twenty acres, lying within the limits of the city of Lexington, and containing Morrison College, with its large and commodious lecture-rooms, chapel, library-rooms, and society-halls, and also dormitories and boarding-houses.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and the Woodlands adjoining, containing in one tract four hundred and thirty-three acres, with the elegant improvements, making one of the most magnificent estates in America, have been secured as the permanent site of the University. It is the purpose of the Regent to procure, at an early day, ample funds for the erection of many additional buildings, and for the improvement of the grounds on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the general plan. The united grounds of the University, in which every citizen of the state has an interest, and which are rendered almost sacred by the historical associations of old Transylvania, and are endeared to every patriot as the home of Henry Clay, will thus be improved and adorned by all the appliances of art and taste, as the site of a University that we fondly hope will continue to preserve the honor and reputation of the one, and will be an imperishable monument to the memory of the other.

The Alumni of Transylvania University.

It may be gratifying to the numerous Alumni of this, the first established and most venerable institution of learning in the Mississippi Valley, to learn that, in its consolidation with Kentucky University, its historic character and associations have been sacredly cherished and its records faithfully preserved. By a statute of the Board of Curators, the graduates of Transylvania are recognized as Alumni of Kentucky University. It is the desire of the authorities to recognize the Alumni

Association of the two Institutions, and to this end to obtain a complete roll of all those who have ever graduated in the various departments of Transylvania University. An earnest appeal is hereby made to all such to report by correspondence or otherwise to the Regent, with a view to the complete organization of the Association.

The Conduct of Students.

It is presumed that every one qualified to enter the University as a student will have some acquaintance with the first principles of morality, propriety, and decorum, and that it will therefore be unnecessary to prescribe a full and complete code of specific rules and regulations. But it will be expected and required of every student—

1. That he be diligent in study; punctual in his attendance upon worship, recitations, examinations, and all other University exercises; and that he promptly render a valid and satisfactory reason to the proper officers for any delinquency on his part.

2. That having entered any class, he will not leave it without the permission of the Faculty; and that he will engage in no new study without their consent and approbation.

3. That he treat all persons, and especially the officers of the University, with becoming decorum and respect.

4. That he do not trespass on the premises of any other person, and that he in no way deface or injure the property of the University.

5. That he attend no exhibition of immoral tendency; no race-field, theater, circus, billiard-saloon, bar-room, or tippling-house.

6. That he neither introduce upon the premises of the University, nor use there or elsewhere, any kind of intoxicating beverages; and that he abstain from the use of tobacco in the buildings of the University.

7. That he neither keep in his possession nor use fire-arms, a dirk, a bowie-knife, nor any other kind of deadly weapon.

8. That he abstain from profanity, the desecration of the Lord's-day, all kinds of gaming for a reward or prize of any

kind, and from card-playing even for amusement; and also from whatever else is inconsistent with good order, good taste, and good morals.

9. That he attend public worship every Lord's-day, and prayers in the Chapel every morning.

10. That he go not beyond the immediate precincts of Lexington or Ashland during the session without permission of the Faculty; or, in cases of emergency where this can not be obtained, without the consent of the Presiding Officer of the College to which he belongs.

11. That he do not leave the University until he is regularly dismissed at the close of the session, without the special permission of the Faculty.

12. That during his connection with the University he belong to no secret College Society, nor any association, except such as shall have been approved by the Faculty.

13. That he do not change his place of boarding without the permission of the Faculty.

14. That he faithfully observe and respect all the by-laws adopted by the Faculty for the discipline and government of the students.

15. That he shun and discountenance all disorderly combinations and associations of students or citizens; and that he co-operate with the Faculty in every honorable way that he can to promote the interest and reputation of the University.

16. That he cause no unnecessary noise in or about the University buildings, nor play on the grounds before the time appointed by the Faculty for recreation, nor in the vicinity of the dormitories or other college buildings *at any time.*

17. That he sign no petition or other paper to the Board or Executive Committee in regard to the government of the University, or to the appointment or dismissal of Professors or Officers; and that he do not attend or give countenance to any meeting to criticise the government of the University.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

WAR DEPARTMENT SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

STATION:

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

W. S. JEWELL, OBSERVER.

REGISTER OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

From October 11, 1872, to May 31, 1873.

LATITUDE 38° 06′ NORTH. LONGITUDE 84° 18′ WEST.

ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN TIDE LEVEL, 1,083 FEET.

1872–73.

169911

Meteorological Report for October, 1872.

Day of the Month.	Telegraphic Observations. Barometer. 7 A.M.	4 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Thermometer. 7 A.M.	4 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Local Observations. Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermom.	Mean Daily Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Therm. Maximum.	Minimum.
11	30.36	30.22	30.22	36	48	42	30.275	42.77	.53	.....	N.	.....	.....	.....
12	30.16	29.93	29.89	39	55	52	30.011	50.00	.52	.....	N. & S.W.	.....	.....	.....
13	29.82	29.89	29.96	48	48	42	29.883	46.50	.51	.....	N.W.	.....	55	40
14	30.05	30.06	30.11	36	45	41	30.070	41.75	.57	.....	N.W.	.....	48	32
15	30.11	29.78	29.83	35	57	52	29.915	49.00	.45	.....	S.E. & E.	.....	59	33
16	30.00	30.05	30.11	50	66	61	30.051	59.50	.57	.....	S.	.....	67	47
17	30.13	30.05	30.10	59	69	65	30.096	65.27	.64	.....	S.	.....	72	58
18	30.16	30.13	30.19	58	62	55	30.016	57.50	.52	.....	N.W.	.....	63	51
19	30.24	30.17	30.20	45	61	54	30.203	53.25	.44	.....	N.	.....	62	42
20	30.25	30.07	30.10	48	68	61	30.146	59.50	.38	.....	S.	160	71	41
21	30.16	30.05	30.08	51	67	60	30.106	60.75	.39	.....	S.	130	72	49
22	30.12	30.13	30.18	58	61	59	30.141	60.50	.75	.46	S. & S.W.	325	65	57
23	30.29	30.35	30.33	46	48	48	30.315	50.25	.85	.44	N.	162	49	45
24	30.32	30.19	30.16	41	54	51	30.196	49.50	.85	.....	N.	329	55	39
25	30.10	29.98	29.98	51	56	52	30.026	53.75	.83	.....	N.W. & N.	195	59	49
26	29.98	29.94	29.94	53	54	50	29.955	52.75	.82	.....	W. & S.W.	85	57	49
27	29.99	29.94	29.92	48	60	54	29.968	51.50	.75	.....	N.W.&S.W.	127	61	42
28	30.15	30.23	30.28	45	52	49	30.213	50.25	.71	.....	N.E.	140	55	44
29	30.32	30.24	30.22	44	62	54	30.258	54.25	.86	.....	E. & S.E.	130	65	44
30	30.23	30.17	30.17	47	50	48	30.186	47.50	.77	.56	E. & S.	130	52	43
31	30.20	30.12	30.14	45	56	48	30.153	49.50	.70	.04	S. & S.W.	189	56	41

Meteorological Report for November, 1872.

Day of the Month.	Telegraphic Observations. Barometer. 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Thermometer. 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Local Observations. Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermom.	Mean Daily Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Therm. Maximum.	Minimum.
1	30.24	30.12	30.05	44	55	49	30.137	49.25	.57	.....	N.E.	169	56	41
2	29.89	29.85	29.97	47	52	48	29.857	48.75	.54	.11	S.W. & W.	127	56	44
3	30.11	30.15	30.21	40	47	44	30.169	43.00	.51	.....	N.W.	150	49	35
4	30.26	30.10	30.10	38	53	48	30.147	47.50	.52	.....	E.	123	55	35
5	30.08	30.03	30.13	47	51	51	30.082	49.50	.90	.21	S.	146	52	45
6	30.22	30.11	30.04	41	41	41	30.105	42.25	.87	.07	N.E. & N.	271	43	39
7	29.98	29.87	29.96	39	58	47	29.932	49.00	.67	.....	S.W.	132	59	37
8	30.02	29.95	30.02	43	50	41	30.007	43.25	.51	.....	S.W. & N.E.	299	52	41
9	30.02	29.93	29.97	37	50	42	29.992	44.00	.53	.....	N.E.	143	52	36
10	30.08	29.93	29.95	41	60	59	29.730	54.75	.63	.....	S.	176	63	39
11	30.04	29.99	29.98	52	58	54	30.007	54.00	.65	.....	S.	274	59	51
12	30.08	30.11	30.08	36	41	41	30.092	41.50	.79	.16	N.E.	257	42	35
13	29.92	29.75	29.95	35	47	42	29.947	46.00	.81	.20	S.E. & W.	160	58	32
14	30.00	29.93	30.02	33	35	31	29.985	37.50	.63	.....	W.	270	36	25
15	30.08	30.11	30.15	30	27	26	30.122	27.50	.75	.02	W. & S.W.	478	31	25
16	30.15	30.36	30.53	22	26	24	30.352	25.00	.77	.....	W.	400	29	19
17	30.67	30.56	30.50	21	33	29	30.562	29.00	.71	.....	S.	309	35	19
18	30.48	30.27	30.21	26	35	32	30.307	30.75	.70	.....	S.W. & S.	115	36	22
19	30.11	29.97	30.09	28	37	34	30.045	33.00	.60	.....	S.	300	37	24
20	30.25	30.26	30.25	21	31	27	30.026	26.00	.44	.....	N.W.	320	31	18
21	30.15	29.90	29.91	22	43	40	29.975	37.00	.41	.....	E. & S.W.	175	43	19
22	29.90	30.15	30.22	37	34	34	30.127	35.50	.67	.....	S.W. & W.	334	40	31
23	30.26	30.17	30.18	30	46	41	30.197	40.75	.62	.....	S.	306	51	26
24	30.19	29.96	29.97	36	55	51	30.022	48.75	.52	.....	S.	351	57	35
25	30.01	30.15	30.09	52	40	38	30.100	42.00	.72	.06	N.E. & N.	531	52	35
26	30.04	30.11	30.17	32	38	35	30.108	35.00	.88	.38	N.E.	231	40	32
27	30.31	30.41	30.44	31	35	21	30.400	27.25	.55	.....	N.W.	154	35	21
28	30.37	30.10	30.23	18	35	22	30.217	26.25	.81	.....	N.W.&S.W.	127	35	17
29	30.50	30.45	30.46	5	14	12	30.482	11.50	.62	.....	W.	483	15	2
30	30.38	30.18	30.07	8	24	24	30.187	19.75	.71	.....	S.	360	24	5

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Meteorological Report for December, 1872.

Day of the Month.	Telegraphic Observations. Barometer. 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Thermometer. 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Local Observations. Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermom.	Mean Daily Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Therm. Maximum.	Minimum.
1	29.82	29.60	29.72	33	39	42	29.717	39.00	.90	.53	S. & S.W.	198	45	22
2	29.78	29.99	30.06	44	46	41	29.950	45.00	.75	.08	S. & S.W.	583	48	40
3	30.27	30.28	30.32	34	31	37	30.307	38.00	.58	.....	W.	388	43	30
4	30.39	30.32	30.27	31	40	37	30.315	37.50	.60	.....	S.W. & S.	331	43	26
5	30.23	30.27	30.33	38	44	40	30.267	41.00	.71	.02	S.W. & S.	183	45	30
6	30.40	30.31	30.33	30	45	38	30.345	38.50	.78	.....	S.	95	46	26
7	30.28	30.10	29.98	36	48	43	30.105	42.75	.63	.....	S.W. & S.	100	50	26
8	29.80	29.79	29.93	44	42	40	29.842	41.50	.60	.....	S.W.& N.W.	282	45	30
9	30.21	30.35	30.43	18	22	22	30.345	20.75	.69	.....	N.W.	500	30	19
10	30.52	30.46	30.46	11	21	22	30.475	18.00	.80	.....	N.E.	242	22	9
11	30.48	30.44	30.44	17	22	16	30.455	18.25	.84	.03	N.	168	22	16
12	30.44	30.38	30.33	12	29	25	30.375	22.00	.65	.....	W.	173	22	11
13	30.35	30.12	30.22	18	38	33	30.225	30.25	.60	.....	S. & S.W.	140	39	18
14	30.32	30.07	30.05	29	44	41	30.107	29.00	.59	.01	S.	379	46	26
15	30.17	30.18	30.12	37	33	34	30.150	36.00	.85	.....	S.W. & E.	447	40	32
16	29.93	30.05	30.22	36	35	25	30.080	32.00	.86	.28	N.W.	126	38	25
17	30.34	30.26	30.08	25	30	31	30.222	28.25	.74	.....	N.E.	190	31	20
18	29.92	30.25	30.39	32	31	28	30.205	29.95	.89	.27	N.E. & W.	226	32	27
19	30.29	29.85	29.65	26	33	39	29.875	34.00	.94	.72	N.E. & S.	77	41	25
20	29.93	30.20	30.31	30	27	19	30.155	25.75	.87	.....	W.	390	40	19
21	30.30	30.34	30.55	15	12	9	30.420	10.00	.83	.02	N.W.	190	21	0
22	30.55	30.19	30.10	4	17	22	30.250	14.75	.73	.....	S.	281	22	—5
23	30.17	30.34	30.48	23	17	4	30.340	15.50	.67	.....	W.	331	25	4
24	30.60	30.47	30.32	0	8	5	30.455	4.00	.73	.....	N.E.	375	9	—2
25	30.19	29.92	29.82	9	21	22	29.957	18.00	.79	.02	N.E.	213	23	5
26	29.68	29.96	30.09	22	19	11	29.915	15.75	.82	.37	W. & N.	155	22	11
27	30.36	30.36	30.48	5	22	13	30.410	13.25	.72	.....	S.W. & N.	245	13	1
28	30.51	30.40	30.38	10	22	21	30.420	23.25	.80	.....	S.	190	23	4
29	30.44	30.39	30.41	20	32	31	30.420	30.25	.74	.....	S.	180	32	20
30	30.35	30.24	30.19	31	38	38	30.265	35.75	.91	.24	S.	180	38	30
31	30.13	30.13	30.19	38	39	38	30.152	39.25	.93	.71	N.E.	380	41	37

Meteorological Report for January, 1873.

1	30.22	30.13	30.06	34	37	38	30.140	37.50	.89	.01	E. & N.E.	250	39	34
2	29.93	29.59	29.66	44	47	52	29.682	47.25	.94	.39	E. & S.E.	165	53	38
3	29.86	29.93	30.10	39	43	37	29.975	40.00	.71	.01	S. & N.	350	52	36
4	30.25	30.04	29.86	33	32	30	30.040	32.75	.72	.....	N.E.	386	35	27
5	29.55	29.73	30.09	33	33	28	29.802	34.00	.84	.24	W.	166	35	27
6	30.32	30.35	30.32	26	32	29	30.340	29.00	.83	.....	W.	330	32	23
7	30.28	30.06	29.95	27	41	39	30.092	34.50	.73	.....	S.E.	205	41	25
8	29.99	30.02	30.09	38	35	30	30.040	34.25	.67	.....	W. & S.W.	280	38	30
9	30.13	30.23	30.24	16	23	17	30.215	21.50	.82	.....	W.	589	26	15
10	30.41	30.43	30.51	8	17	13	30.460	13.25	.81	.....	W. & S.W.	536	17	5
11	30.50	30.28	30.30	14	35	32	30.345	27.50	.71	.....	S.	382	36	7
12	30.32	30.21	30.22	31	47	41	30.240	40.75	.72	.....	S.	321	53	30
13	30.09	30.06	30.14	43	45	45	30.097	45.25	.78	.10	S. & S.W.	414	49	41
14	30.13	30.11	30.03	44	49	48	30.052	46.75	.88	.32	S.E.	413	49	43
15	30.05	29.90	29.84	47	59	54	29.915	54.75	.65	.....	S.E. & S.	235	63	46
16	29.66	29.79	30.07	55	44	30	29.840	43.50	.86	.50	N.W.	326	56	24
17	30.17	30.15	30.16	15	14	12	30.162	13.25	.86	.04	N. & N.W.	529	24	10
18	30.12	30.09	30.13	11	14	15	30.115	16.50	.79	.02	N.W.	140	20	10
19	30.13	30.08	29.96	15	18	23	30.077	19.25	.77	.....	S.	250	23	9
20	29.85	29.74	29.64	26	36	36	29.715	33.75	.85	.04	S.	465	39	21
21	29.49	29.84	30.02	41	36	34	29.782	35.75	.76	.14	W.	450	42	30
22	30.08	30.03	29.89	33	33	33	30.047	33.50	.81	.02	E. & N.E.	580	39	30
23	29.57	29.49	29.61	33	40	33	29.500	37.25	.87	.67	S. & S.W.	170	45	30
24	29.77	30.00	30.19	22	20	23	29.907	20.50	.70	.01	W.	501	26	15
25	30.30	30.15	30.15	16	31	25	30.215	23.25	.73	.....	S.W.	379	32	16
26	30.08	29.89	29.95	22	28	27	29.962	25.50	.86	.....	N.E. & N.	105	30	20
27	29.91	30.02	30.16	22	31	26	29.987	26.25	.89	.02	N.W. & W.	115	31	18
28	30.28	30.38	30.49	19	15	5	30.345	13.50	.77	.....	N.W. & N.	170	25	5
29	30.42	30.26	30.20	2	13	12	30.275	9.25	.72	.....	N.E. & S.E.	265	15	3
30	30.16	30.15	30.18	8	30	25	30.142	24.25	.79	.....	S.	195	20	3
31	30.26	30.11	30.13	23	37	33	30.147	34.50	.83	.....	S.	200	39	21

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Meteorological Report for February, 1873.

Day of the Month.	Telegraphic Observations. *Barometer.* 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	*Thermometer.* 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Local Observations. Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermom.	Mean Daily Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Therm. Maximum.	Minimum.
1	30.23	30.36	30.51	32	36	34	30.367	29.75	.73	.....	N.W.	140	39	22
2	30.56	30.31	30.19	20	35	32	30.340	29.75	.78	.....	E.	310	37	32
3	30.03	29.80	29.75	37	44	52	29.885	44.50	.96	.59	S.	170	52	31
4	29.81	29.89	30.13	51	55	44	29.960	49.50	.82	.....	N.W.	392	60	41
5	30.28	30.21	30.19	38	49	43	30.217	44.00	.59	.....	E.	387	50	34
6	30.10	29.97	29.94	40	46	39	30.017	42.00	.72	.....	N.E.	89	48	38
7	29.93	29 76	29.83	37	50	45	29.810	43.25	.53	.....	W. & S.W.	94	51	34
8	29.96	30.01	30.15	36	35	26	30.022	37.50	.56	.....	N W.	284	45	25
9	30.41	30.40	30.39	21	34	28	30.402	27.00	.80	.....	W. & S.	494	34	15
10	30.40	30.06	29.98	26	41	44	30.122	28.00	.56	.....	S. & S.W.	250	45	25
11	29.92	29.78	29.75	39	44	40	29.822	43.50	.98	.42	N.E.	500	44	36
12	29.47	29.56	29.84	38	32	26	29.630	32.00	.92	.40	N.E. & W.	296	40	26
13	29.98	30.04	30.14	24	35	32	30.052	31.25	.79	.14	W.	354	36	22
14	30.31	30.33	30.37	31	42	26	30.350	43.50	.75	.....	W.	80	42	29
15	30.27	30.04	29.81	33	40	42	30.030	39.00	.86	.93	E.	150	42	31
16	29.60	29.62	29.88	50	48	42	29.707	47.00	.82	.47	S. & N.W.	170	57	40
17	30.14	30.14	30.08	35	42	40	30.122	39.50	.86	.01	S.E.	420	45	34
18	30.09	29.91	29.93	39	62	53	29.980	52.25	.71	.....	S.	150	64	38
19	30.20	30.24	30.27	40	46	40	30.247	43.75	.62	.....	W.	410	54	39
20	30.17	29.70	29.46	38	51	51	29.830	46.50	.76	.26	S.	117	52	34
21	29.74	29 88	29.88	25	31	32	29.845	29.75	.72	.36	W.	353	51	20
22	30.03	29.95	29.97	27	30	21	29.985	27.00	.77	.....	N.W. & W.	420	31	17
23	29 87	30.01	30.22	15	14	9	30.045	9.50	.80	.11	N.W.	531	24	1
24	20.28	30.15	30.15	8	25	23	30.192	18.25	.73	.....	S.W. & W.	397	25	4
25	30.21	30.10	30.11	32	35	31	30.147	30.00	.73	.....	S.W. & N.E.	103	36	20
26	29.94	29.55	29.67	30	35	38	29.920	35.00	.84	.36	E. & W.	90	42	20
27	29.85	29.98	30.10	25	31	28	29.990	27.00	.66	.....	W. & N. W.	353	39	25
28	30.29	30.34	30.37	25	34	29	30.350	27.75	.84	.....	N.W.	578	39	25

Meteorological Report for March, 1873.

1	30.34	30.19	30.15	29	37	35	30.230	33.50	.79	.07	S.	86	39	28
2	30 12	30.12	30.17	29	33	28	30.145	29.75	.85	.....	N.W.	94	35	25
3	30.40	30.35	30.53	17	33	6	30.437	14.00	.63	.....	N.W.	330	29	4
4	30.69	30 65	30.71	4	31	17	30.697	14.75	.62	.....	N.W. & E.	450	25	—1
5	30.75	30.57	30.58	12	29	26	30.640	16.00	.73	.....	S.E. & S.	104	31	9
6	30.55	30.40	30.42	28	48	41	30.455	40 25	.72	.....	S.E. & S.	200	50	25
7	30.38	30.10	30.01	41	55	47	30.167	49.00	.54	.13	S.	296	59	37
8	30.13	30.01	30.01	41	55	44	30.070	46.00	.53	.10	S.W.	497	55	39
9	29.90	29.76	29.99	43	54	45	29.865	49.00	.46	.....	S. & W.	463	60	39
10	30.06	29.77	29.58	38	59	57	29.785	51.00	.43	.....	S.	430	60	38
11	29.88	29.90	30.00	45	49	42	29.932	45.00	.55	.43	W. & S.W.	260	56	39
12	30 07	30.21	30.31	34	41	35	30.237	36.75	.53	.....	N.W.	349	56	25
13	30.38	30.29	30.31	35	50	45	30.325	43 00	.54	.....	S. & W.	41	50	33
14	30.41	30.18	30.10	42	62	53	30.227	52.25	.44	.....	S.E. & S.	104	63	41
15	30.01	29.82	30.16	53	66	51	30.012	55.25	.43	.18	S. & W.	254	72	45
16	30.31	30.29	30.36	41	48	40	30.340	40.75	.48	.....	N.W.	494	51	37
17	30.41	30.17	30.11	36	56	49	30.220	46.75	.36	.....	N.E. & S.	110	56	34
18	29.98	29.86	29.95	50	53	50	29.927	51.25	.67	.46	S. & W.	144	58	45
19	29.90	29.69	29 65	44	60	53	29.982	52.75	.56	.....	S.W. & S.	238	60	40
20	29.65	29.82	29.88	46	38	34	29.820	38.25	.57	.06	W. & N.W.	137	56	31
21	29.82	29.86	29.96	30	37	36	29.895	34.75	.56	.....	W.	408	38	27
22	30.09	30.07	30.01	33	47	43	30.060	41.25	.50	.....	W. & S.	384	.....	.....
23	29.94	29.80	29.91	47	60	47	29.892	51.25	.67	.....	S. & N.	284	62	40
24	29.74	29.57	29.68	50	58	55	29.800	54.50	.81	.52	E. & S.E.	192	59	43
25	29.71	29.44	29.60	47	56	40	29.592	47.75	.79	.44	N.E.	72	56	40
26	29.82	30 07	30.26	26	26	28	30.070	26.75	.72	.....	W.	515	40	26
27	30.33	30.16	30.13	26	44	38	30.250	35.75	.64	.....	S.	493	45	26
28	30.01	29.74	29.59	39	55	46	29 745	45.25	.69	.63	S.	82	59	35
29	29.62	29.83	29.97	41	40	40	29.830	40.75	.67	.53	W.	476	49	36
30	29.95	29.52	29.83	38	58	44	29.895	40.00	.63	.18	S.E.	444	60	35
31	29.95	29.97	29.96	42	55	48	30 060	46.50	.44	.....	W. & E.	288	56	38

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Meteorological Report for April, 1873.

Day of the Month.	Telegraphic Observations.						Local Observations.				Wind.		Therm.	
	Barometer.			*Thermometer.*			Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermom.	Mean Daily Humidity.	Rainfall.	Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10 31 P.M.	7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.								
1	29.65	29.44	29.61	47	60	49	29.590	51.00	.68	.04	S. & S.W.	150	60	45
2	29.83	29.93	30.03	45	54	47	29 965	48.00	.63	.20	N. & S.	321	54	40
3	29.96	29.88	29.87	47	69	60	29 912	59.00	.46	.....	S.W. & S.	356	72	42
4	29.94	29.82	29.93	60	75	69	29.897	69.75	.57	.....	S. & S.W.	382	80	56
5	30.04	29.90	29.96	68	82	72	29.962	74 00	.55	.....	S. & S.W.	380	84	65
6	29.99	29.85	29.90	69	80	71	29.905	74.75	.59	.....	S.W.	366	84	66
7	29.89	29.72	29.77	69	80	70	29.805	73.00	.55	.....	S.W.	230	80	66
8	29.73	29.49	29.71	67	78	65	29.675	69.00	.50	.04	S. & W.	410	80	57
9	29.79	29.95	30.11	53	43	38	29.975	43.25	.75	.79	S.W. & S.	407	62	35
10	30.22	30.14	30.09	40	36	52	30.157	51.25	.50	.....	S. & S.E.	372	57	37
11	29.89	29.95	30.03	51	52	47	30.205	56.50	.71	.26	W.	310	55	38
12	30.00	30.11	30.18	42	41	40	30.125	41.25	.71	.....	N. & N.W.	330	47	37
13	30.23	30.09	30.12	42	56	50	30.150	49.50	.61	.....	N.E.	149	59	39
14	30.09	29.91	29.85	48	65	57	29.949	58.25	.46	.....	N.E.	109	66	46
15	29.80	29.73	29.77	55	56	54	29.787	53.00	.70	.02	W.	188	56	51
16	29.82	29.79	29.85	47	54	48	29.830	48.50	.65	.01	S.W. & W.	199	55	45
17	29.89	29.72	29.73	43	47	41	29.742	45.00	.78	.05	S.W.	297	55	41
18	29.63	29.70	29.95	41	47	43	29.757	43.75	.69	.57	W.	347	48	39
19	29.90	29.84	29.94	43	60	49	29.895	51.25	.61	.....	W. & N.W.	292	61	39
20	30 00	29.84	29.89	48	55	49	29.897	51.50	.63	.....	N.	217	60	41
21	29.97	29.84	29.87	47	58	54	29.837	53.00	.47	.....	W. & S.E.	223	60	42
22	29.60	29.50	29.76	55	62	40	29.640	54.75	.64	.....	N.E.	315	78	40
23	29.88	30.02	30.09	35	33	34	30.002	33.00	.89	.06	N.	499	41	32
24	30.09	29.98	30.02	38	46	42	30.032	40.25	.65	.....	N.W.	179	48	31
25	29.97	29.99	30.09	37	43	41	30.032	40.75	.63	.....	W.	239	45	33
26	30.14	30.04	30.08	39	52	47	30.090	47.50	.50	.....	S.W.	304	55	34
27	30.16	30.06	30.06	50	62	56	30.075	55.75	.47	.....	S.	136	63	46
28	29.83	29.74	29.86	48	56	53	29.802	54.75	.76	.....	N.W.	189	59	45
29	30.00	29.96	30.07	48	57	53	29.970	53.50	.68	.85	N. & N.E.	137	60	47
30	30.13	30.02	29.96	51	62	48	30.040	52.75	.58	.....	N.E. & E.	141	64	45

Meteorological Report for May, 1873.

1	29.90	29.68	29.61	56	68	61	29.750	62.25	.83	.34	S.	220	69	55
2	29.58	29.50	29.68	60	64	52	29.592	59.50	.70	.05	W. & S.W.	350	66	56
3	29.61	29.87	30.02	53	56	48	29.605	51.00	.77	.01	W. & N.W.	350	58	46
4	30.14	30.06	30.02	45	60	54	30.057	53.75	.68	.....	N.E.	238	62	43
5	30.11	30.03	30.05	55	68	63	30.067	62.75	.63	.....	E.	116	70	50
6	30.08	29.90	29.93	64	72	62	29.971	65.00	.63	.16	E.	103	75	58
7	29.84	29.70	29.71	59	63	62	39.745	62.00	.87	1.09	S.E.	238	65	55
8	29.73	29.76	29.85	61	67	63	29.800	64.25	.78	.24	S.W.	236	68	60
9	29.84	29.62	29.94	60	70	58	29.825	63.25	.69	.20	S.	207	72	56
10	30.03	29.95	30.00	59	67	57	29.997	60.00	.65	.....	W. & N.W.	310	70	54
11	30.00	29.89	29.93	58	63	60	29.932	61.25	.47	.....	W.	156	72	50
12	29.96	29.73	29.76	55	74	65	29 820	65.25	.47	.....	S.E. & S.	168	75	51
13	29.79	29.73	29.83	64	74	63	29.795	67.50	.61	.35	S.W.	395	75	61
14	29.75	29.64	29.69	65	71	58	29.690	64.25	.67	.....	N.E.	142	72	58
15	29.69	29.68	29.81	50	66	56	29.732	57.25	.71	.....	N.E. & N.	195	67	49
16	29.96	29.95	30 05	53	68	57	29.997	59.25	.60	.....	N.	209	70	52
17	30.10	30.03	30 00	56	67	59	30.050	61.25	.46	.....	N.E.	167	68	50
18	30.03	29.90	29.89	57	69	63	29 935	63.75	.55	.03	N.E. & E.	168	70	50
19	29.82	29.68	29.77	62	79	69	29.775	70.50	.70	.58	S.E.	159	81	56
20	29.88	29.84	29.89	69	81	70	29.885	72.00	.66	.....	W. & S.	198	82	64
21	29.93	29.85	29.88	64	72	66	29.890	67.00	.83	.17	S. & S.E.	199	73	61
22	29.93	29.85	29.85	66	80	70	29.880	72.50	.72	.....	S.W. & S.	219	81	62
23	29.56	29.81	29.89	66	84	69	29.842	76.00	.72	.96	S.W.	221	85	64
24	29.89	29.81	29.84	70	82	75	29.847	76.00	.70	.03	W. & S.W.	165	84	64
25	29.88	29.82	29.88	74	80	70	29.865	74.25	.68	.....	S.E. & N.W.	124	81	70
26	29.90	29.80	29.91	68	81	65	29.857	70.00	.83	.64	S.	162	83	65
27	29.88	29 77	29.83	69	73	70	29.825	72.50	.78	1.30	S.	257	82	64
28	29.95	29.95	30.02	71	73	69	29.960	70.00	.65	.....	W. & N.	216	76	67
29	30.04	29 95	30.01	67	75	70	30.000	71.50	.76	.....	S.E.	66	76	64
30	30.04	30.00	30.21	72	75	56	30.115	66.25	.78	.....	N.E. & N.	99	79	56
31	30.27	30.22	30.26	51	71	61	30.250	66.25	.74	.....	N.E.	315	71	48

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

GENERAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY,

From October 11, 1872, to May 31, 1873.

Date.	Barometer.							Thermometer.							Wind.				Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.		Number of Cloudy Days.
		Mean of			Range.				Mean of			Range.				Number of Miles.					
	Monthly Mean.	A.M. Observation.	P.M. Observation.	Night Observation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Difference.	Monthly Mean.	A.M. Observation.	P.M. Observation.	Night Observation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Difference.	Prevailing Direction.	Mean Velocity per Hour.	Mean Velocity during Month.	Total.	Amount in Inches.	Number of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	
October.. 1872	30.105	30.144	30.080	30.105	30.350	29.780	.72	52.59	46.76	57.09	52.09	72	33	39	S.	8.00	22	2,112	1.50	4	6
November "	30.115	30.159	30.097	30.130	30.670	29.690	.98	38.24	33.06	41.70	37.50	63	2	61	S.	10.65	36	7,671	1.21	8	12
December "	30.210	30.231	30.193	30.214	30.600	29.590	1.01	27.89	24.45	30.87	27.64	50	—5	55	S.	10.66	37	7,936	3.53	13	16
January.. 1873	30.053	30.057	30.037	30.075	30.510	29.390	1.12	30.41	24.09	32.14	29.84	63	—3	66	S.	13.11	42	9,760	2.53	15	19
February "	30.048	30.073	30.013	30.037	30.560	29.410	1.15	35.63	32.10	39.35	35.64	64	1	63	W.	12.02	33	8,080	3.85	11	14
March ... "	30.082	30.109	30.206	30.060	30.750	29.390	1.36	40.96	36.00	47.74	41.09	72	—1	73	S.	12.25	43	9,119	3.73	12	14
April..... "	29.921	29.933	29.866	29.945	30.230	29.440	.90	53.08	49.10	58.13	51.70	84	32	52	S. W.	11.48	36	8,267	2.88	11	14
May..... "	29.822	29.916	29.837	29.902	30.270	29.490	.78	64.75	61.25	71.72	62.61	85	48	37	S.	8.56	36	6,458	6.05	15	17
Means.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

CALENDAR.

1873.

AUG. 30—The Senate of the University meets, ... Saturday Morning.
SEPT. 8—The first Term of the Session begins, ... Monday Morning.
DEC. 23—Christmas Recess begins, ... Tuesday.

1874.

JAN. 3—Christmas Recess ends, ... Saturday.
JAN. 24—The Senate of the University meets, ... Saturday Morning.
JAN. 28—The Commencement of the Law College, . . . Wednesday Evening.
JAN. 30—The Intermediate Examinations end, ... Friday Evening.
FEB. 2—The Second Term of the Session begins, . . . Monday Morning.
FEB. 21—Celebration of Washington's Birth-day by the Literary Societies, ... Saturday.
MAY 30—The Senate of the University meets, ... Saturday.
JUNE 7—The Baccalaureate Sermon, ... Sunday.
JUNE 9—Annual Meeting of the Board of Curators, . . . Tuesday.
JUNE 9—The Final Examinations end, ... Tuesday Evening.
JUNE 9—Anniversary of the Society of the Alumni, . . . Tuesday Evening.
JUNE 10—Anniversary Address to the Undergraduates, . . Wednesday Evening.
JUNE 11—General Commencement, ... Thursday.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

1872-73.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

I have the honor to submit to you my sixteenth annual report. During the past year five distinct Colleges have been in successful operation, as follows: the *College of Science, Literature, and the Arts;* the *Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky;* the *College of the Bible;* the *College of Law;* and the *Commercial College.** Each of these Colleges has its distinct Faculty and Presiding Officer, its peculiar course of study and discipline, its separate buildings or rooms for instruction, and its own roll of matriculates.

In these several Colleges twenty-seven professors and instructors have been engaged in daily work. Instruction has been given to regular classes in the following schools: English Literature, Mathematics, Civil History, Sacred History, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Physical Geography, Civil and Political Economy, Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, Homiletics and Hermeneutics, Sacred Literature, etc., Common and Statute Law, Constitutional and International Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law and Ethics, Military Science, Meteorology, Telegraphy, Music, Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Mechanic Arts.

In these Colleges, with their various schools, five hundred and fifty-eight young men have been enrolled, from the following states and countries: Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, Idaho, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, South Carolina, North Carolina, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, New Zealand,

* The Transylvania Medical College has also been organized.

Meteorological Report for April, 1873.

Day of the Month.	Telegraphic Observations. Barometer. 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10 31 P.M.	Thermometer. 7.06 A.M.	4.06 P.M.	10.31 P.M.	Local Observations. Mean Daily Barometer.	Mean Daily Thermom.	Mean Daily Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind. Prevailing Direction.	Daily Velocity.	Therm. Maximum.	Minimum.
1	29.65	29.44	29.61	47	60	49	29.590	51.00	.68	.04	S. & S.W.	150	60	45
2	29.83	29.93	30.03	45	54	47	29 965	48.00	.63	.20	N. & S.	321	54	40
3	29.96	29.88	29.87	47	69	60	29 912	59.00	.46	.....	S.W. & S.	356	72	42
4	29.94	29.82	29.93	60	75	69	29.897	69.75	.57	.....	S. & S.W.	382	80	56
5	30.04	29.90	29.96	68	82	72	29.962	74 00	.55	.....	S. & S.W.	380	84	65
6	29.99	29.85	29.90	69	80	71	29.905	74.75	.59	.....	S.W.	366	84	66
7	29.89	29.72	29.77	69	80	70	29.805	73.00	.55	.....	S.W.	230	80	66
8	29.73	29.49	29.71	67	78	65	29.675	69.00	.50	.04	S. & W.	410	80	57
9	29.79	29.95	30.11	53	43	38	29.975	43.25	.75	.79	S.W. & S.	407	62	35
10	30.22	30.14	30.09	40	36	52	30.157	51.25	.50	.....	S. & S.E.	372	57	37
11	29.89	29.95	30.03	51	52	47	30.205	56.50	.71	.26	W.	310	55	38
12	30.00	30.11	30.18	42	41	40	30.125	41.25	.71	.....	N. & N.W.	330	47	37
13	30.23	30.09	30.12	42	56	50	30.150	49.50	.61	.....	N.E.	149	59	39
14	30.09	29.91	29.85	48	65	57	29.949	58.25	.46	.....	N.E.	109	66	46
15	29.80	29.73	29.77	55	56	54	29.787	53.00	.70	.02	W.	188	56	51
16	29.82	29.79	29.85	47	54	48	29.830	48.50	.65	.01	S.W. & W.	199	55	45
17	29.89	29.72	29.73	43	47	41	29.742	45.00	.78	.05	S.W.	297	55	41
18	29.63	29.70	29.95	41	47	43	29.757	43.75	.69	.57	W.	347	48	39
19	29.90	29.84	29.94	43	60	49	29.895	51.25	.61	.....	W. & N.W.	292	61	39
20	30 00	29.84	29.89	48	55	49	29.897	51.50	.63	.....	N.	217	60	41
21	29.97	29.84	29.87	47	58	54	29.837	53.00	.47	.....	W. & S.E.	223	60	42
22	29.60	29.50	29.76	55	62	40	29.640	54.75	.64	.....	N.E.	315	78	40
23	29.88	30.02	30.09	35	33	34	30.002	33.00	.89	.06	N.	499	41	32
24	30.09	29.98	30.02	38	46	42	30.032	40.25	.65	.....	N.W.	179	48	31
25	29.97	29.99	30.09	37	43	41	30.032	40.75	.63	.....	W.	239	45	33
26	30.14	30.04	30.08	39	52	47	30.090	47.50	.50	.....	S.W.	304	55	34
27	30.16	30.06	30.06	50	62	56	30.075	55.75	.47	.....	S.	136	63	46
28	29.83	29.74	29.86	48	56	53	29.802	54.75	.76	.....	N.W.	189	59	45
29	30.00	29.96	30.07	48	57	53	29.970	53.50	.68	.85	N. & N.E.	137	60	47
30	30.13	30.02	29.96	51	62	48	30.040	52.75	.58	.....	N.E. & E.	141	64	45

Meteorological Report for May, 1873.

1	29.90	29.68	29.61	56	68	61	29.750	62.25	.83	.34	S.	220	69	55
2	29.58	29.50	29.68	60	64	52	29.592	59.50	.70	.05	W. & S.W.	350	66	56
3	29.61	29.87	30.02	53	56	48	29.605	51.00	.77	.01	W. & N.W.	350	58	46
4	30.14	30.06	30.02	45	60	54	30.057	53.75	.68	.....	N.E.	238	62	43
5	30.11	30.03	30.05	55	68	63	30.067	62.75	.63	.....	E.	116	70	50
6	30.08	29.90	29.93	64	72	62	29.971	65.00	.63	.16	E.	103	75	58
7	29.84	29.70	29.71	59	63	62	39.745	62.00	.87	1.09	S.E.	238	65	55
8	29.73	29.76	29.85	61	67	63	29.800	64.25	.78	.24	S.W.	236	68	60
9	29.84	29.62	29.94	60	70	58	29.825	63.25	.69	.20	S.	207	72	56
10	30.03	29.95	30.00	59	67	57	29.997	60.00	.65	.....	W. & N.W.	310	70	54
11	30.00	29.89	29.93	58	63	60	29.932	61.25	.47	.....	W.	156	72	50
12	29.96	29.73	29.76	55	74	65	29 820	65.25	.47	.....	S.E. & S.	168	75	51
13	29.79	29.73	29.83	64	74	63	29.795	67.50	.61	.35	S.W.	395	75	61
14	29.75	29.64	29.69	65	71	58	29.690	64.25	.67	.....	N.E.	142	72	58
15	29.69	29.68	29.81	50	66	56	29.732	57.25	.71	.....	N.E. & N.	195	67	49
16	29.96	29.95	30 05	53	68	57	29.997	59.25	.60	.....	N.	209	70	52
17	30.10	30.03	30 00	56	67	59	30.050	61.25	.46	.....	N.E.	167	68	50
18	30.03	29.90	29.89	57	69	63	29 935	63.75	.55	.03	N.E. & E.	168	70	50
19	29.82	29.68	29.77	62	79	69	29.775	70.50	.70	.58	S.E.	159	81	56
20	29.88	29.84	29.89	69	81	70	29.885	72.00	.66	.....	W. & S.	198	82	64
21	29.93	29.85	29.88	64	72	66	29.890	67.00	.83	.17	S. & S.E.	199	73	61
22	29.93	29.85	29.85	66	80	70	29.880	72.50	.72	.....	S.W. & S.	219	81	62
23	29.56	29.81	29.89	66	84	69	29.842	76.00	.72	.96	S.W.	221	85	64
24	29.89	29.81	29.84	70	82	75	29.847	76.00	.70	.03	W. & S.W.	165	84	64
25	29.88	29.82	29.88	74	80	70	29.865	74.25	.68	.....	S.E. & N.W.	124	81	70
26	29.90	29.80	29.91	68	81	65	29.857	70.00	.83	.64	S.	162	83	65
27	29.88	29 77	29.83	69	73	70	29.825	72.50	.78	1.30	S.	257	82	64
28	29.95	29.95	30.02	71	73	69	29.960	70.00	.65	.....	W. & N.	216	76	67
29	30.04	29 95	30.01	67	75	70	30.000	71.50	.76	.....	S.E.	66	76	64
30	30.04	30.00	30.21	72	75	56	30.115	66.25	.78	.....	N.E. & N.	99	79	56
31	30.27	30.22	30.26	51	71	61	30.250	66.25	.74	.....	N.E.	315	71	48

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

GENERAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY,

From October 11, 1872, to May 31, 1873.

Date.	Barometer.							Thermometer.							Wind.				Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.		Number of Cloudy Days.
	Monthly Mean.	Mean of			Range.			Monthly Mean.	Mean of			Range.			Prevailing Direction.	Number of Miles.			Amount in Inches.	Number of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	
		A.M. Observation.	P.M. Observation.	Night Observation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Difference.		A.M. Observation.	P.M. Observation.	Night Observation.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Difference.		Mean Velocity per Hour.	Mean Velocity during Month.	Total.			
October.. 1872	30.105	30.144	30.080	30.105	30.350	29.780	.72	52.59	46.76	57.09	52.09	72	33	39	S.	8.00	22	2,112	1.50	4	6
November "	30.115	30.159	30.097	30.130	30.670	29.690	.98	38.24	33.06	41.70	37.50	63	2	61	S.	10.65	36	7,671	1.21	8	12
December "	30.210	30.231	30.193	30.214	30.600	29.590	1.01	27.89	24.45	30.87	27.64	50	—5	55	S.	10.66	37	7,936	3.53	13	16
January.. 1873	30.053	30.057	30.037	30.075	30.510	29.390	1.12	30.41	24.09	32.14	29.84	63	—3	66	S.	13.11	42	9,760	2.53	15	19
February "	30.048	30.073	30.013	30.037	30.560	29.410	1.15	35.63	32.10	39.35	35.64	64	1	63	W.	12.02	33	8,080	3.85	11	14
March ... "	30.082	30.109	30.206	30.060	30.750	29.390	1.36	40.96	36.00	47.74	41.09	72	—1	73	S.	12.25	43	9,119	3.73	12	14
April..... "	29.921	29.933	29.866	29.945	30.230	29.440	.90	53.08	49.10	58.13	51.70	84	32	52	S. W.	11.48	36	8,267	2.88	11	14
May..... "	29.822	29.916	29.837	29.902	30.270	29.490	.78	64.75	61.25	71.72	62.61	85	48	37	S.	8.56	36	6,458	6.05	15	17
Means.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

session. In the mean time the duties of the chair have been performed temporarily and chiefly by Professor SWIGERT.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The condition of this College, under the management of Professor WHITE, the Presiding Officer, is shown by his report, which is herewith presented. There has been a falling off of matriculates in this College under the increasing tendency of the age to avoid the long and severe course of ancient languages which is prescribed in it, and to substitute in lieu thereof a broader course in the practical sciences and modern languages. So many new professions of life are opening up, so many inviting fields of enterprise are spreading out before the visions of the restless young men of America, that they seek the shorter road to wealth and fame rather than to linger by the Pierian spring or climb the lofty, rugged heights of Parnassus. I must say, however, that I believe there is not a College in our whole country where more thorough work is done by the professors, or where more thorough scholarship is attained than by those young men who persevere in the long and thorough course prescribed in this College, and as is well attested by the high position which many of its graduates have already attained in professional life.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY.

The law of Congress establishing these industrial institutions provides that a report upon their condition shall be made annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and copies sent also to all the other colleges similarly organized. Instead of preparing a separate report for that purpose, I have generally embodied it in my annual report to you, and consequently it becomes necessary that I shall go more minutely into the details of its operations than that of the others.

I submit herewith the report of the accomplished Presiding Officer of this College, showing the general results of the educational work performed during the year. These results have

been more satisfactory than in preceding years. There was a much larger average attendance of old students than hitherto, a larger number pursuing the regular course, and a higher standard of scholarship and deportment than formerly.

SIGNAL SERVICE STATION.

The enlargement of the sphere of operations of the National Signal Service Bureau, extending its benefits to the interests of agriculture as well as of commerce, enabled the Chief Signal Officer to organize, at my request, a station at Ashland, in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and in the heart of this perhaps the finest agricultural region on the continent. Mr. W. S. JEWELL, a very efficient officer, was detailed to take charge of the station, and furnished with a fine set of meteorological instruments by the Government, and rooms and outfit were furnished him by the Executive Committee. He has faithfully discharged his duties, sending his daily reports to the Bureau at Washington, besides furnishing them to our farmers through the papers of the city, and thereby creating a decided interest in meteorological science, and furnishing at the same time practical results of great value to the agriculturists and horticulturists of the country. In addition to this an interesting class was formed by him for the study of Meteorology, and he has given to it very thorough instruction, admirably illustrating the value of this growing science by the practical operations of his station.

TELEGRAPHY.

A class of more than twenty young men has been organized in Telegraphy, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The results have been very satisfactory to the students, and highly creditable to the instructor, Mr. CLEMENTS. The success of these classes in practical science and art, together with the very large attendance on the Commercial College and the interest with which these young men take hold of the work, illustrates the fact that the times and the people demand a broader curriculum of collegiate study than the old and narrow course of the

trivium and quadrivium, in order to meet the demands of our wonderfully expanding civilization.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Military Department of this College has been under the skillful management of Colonel SWIGERT, the Commandant, who has enforced, as far as practicable, the West Point discipline, the effect of which has been to produce a fine *esprit de corps*, and a manly and honorable bearing among the cadets. Under this strict military *régime* the system of boarding in clubs has worked more satisfactorily than heretofore, and a much larger number of students have availed themselves of this cheap yet healthy mode of living. Under this system the expense of a year's education is reduced to about one half the usual cost of education in many colleges. The United States Government has furnished ample arms and accouterments for practice in both infantry and artillery drill.

THE LABOR SYSTEM.

The labor of students belonging to the two-hour, uncompensated class has been limited to the care of the ornamental gardens and grounds at Woodlands, and very light drafts have been made on them for that purpose.

The students laboring from four to five hours. per day for compensation have been a much better class than usual, and the results of their labor have been more satisfactory to themselves and the Institution than last year. For the want of means to defray the expenses of the labor system (nothing having been furnished me by the Legislature or the Curators) we have been compelled to limit the number of applicants in both the Agricultural and Mechanical Departments. Such, however, as have been admitted have generally defrayed the expense of boarding and tuition by their labor. The entire work upon the estate of four hundred and thirty-three acres has been performed by the students, except the breaking of the crop of hemp and the dairy work. The number of students employed in the shops and the amount of work done have been limited, from the fact that there

is no working capital at my disposal for operating extensively. A considerable amount of repairs and improvements upon the University property, both in the city and country, has been made by the students working in the shops.

THE FARM.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation and will, I think, invite the favorable criticisms of either practical or scientific farmers. We specially invite the attention of your committee to it.

The growing crop consists of sixty acres of clover, fifty acres of corn, forty acres of hemp, three acres of hemp-seed, sixteen acres of wheat, eight acres of oats, eight acres of rye, ten acres of potatoes, seven acres of beets and carrots for dairy stock, and twelve acres in vegetable garden. The remainder is in blue-grass. I believe I am willing to challenge comparison as to the prospect of the crops with those on any other farm in Kentucky.

The dairy department is still in operation, with an average of thirty cows. The gross proceeds of the sales of milk during the year amounted to over $2,500.

The horticultural department consists of seven acres of fruit-trees, two acres of vineyard, etc., and has been considerably improved during the year.

A number of varieties of seeds have been kindly furnished us by the Department of Agriculture, with which experiments have been made, proving more or less valuable. A report has been furnished the Department upon the results. But little, however, can be done by us in the way of scientific or experimental farming until the endowment is increased either by the State or the National Government. The small sum of $9,900 a year is the total amount of the income, and this is appropriated exclusively to the payment of the salaries of the officers of the Institution, leaving nothing for experiments or payment of the costly labor of students, except what is made on the farm.

Many members of this Board can judge of the profits of Kentucky farming at this time, yet we have been able to keep it

running so far by the closest economy and attention. I will speak more in future of the wants of this State Institution and the means to be adopted for meeting them.

THE BIBLE COLLEGE.

The report of the faithful Presiding Officer of this College is herewith presented, showing its continued prosperity and usefulness. Many of its students and alumni, together with those of the College of Arts, are now devoting themselves to the work of the ministry, and are reflecting honor upon the Institution in many of the states of the Union, and in distant lands.

The great want of this College is an endowment. When it is remembered that more than thirteen years ago this Board unanimously set apart every dollar of the Endowment Fund which was subscribed and paid in Kentucky to the perpetual support of the first six chairs of the College of Arts; that every dollar of this was given long before the Bible College was organized, and when even the suggestion of such a department was received with but little favor; and when you remember that *to-day* it has no endowment whatever except $5,000 given by a liberal, warm-hearted citizen of Ohio, and that it draws its support mainly from the funds of the old Transylvania University, we can but congratulate you upon the good which it has accomplished. These facts should at once arouse its friends in and out of Kentucky to raise a liberal endowment for the support of at least the four chairs which are necessary to its complete organization.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This department, under charge of the faithful, laborious Presiding Officer, Professor HORACE P. PERRIN, attained a great success during the past session. It was deemed wise by the Executive Committee to purchase, at a cost of a few hundred dollars, the good-will and assets of another commercial college in the city, the opposition of which was removed; and we secured thereby the lease on the fine rooms which it occupied, a valuable

lot of furniture, and the services of Professor W. H. MARQUAM as the chief assistant to Professor PERRIN. The result was that we had a large addition of students, and the fees have about paid the cost of running it.

At your last meeting the course of study in this College was extended so as to give to its matriculates an opportunity to pursue a very full three-years' course, embracing a thorough practical education, so much demanded at the present time by the young men of the country, and which is evidenced by the fact that about one hundred and fifty young men from a large number of states have availed themselves of the liberal advantages offered in this College.

I invite the attention of the Board to the recommendations contained in the report of the Presiding Officer.

LAW COLLEGE.

This department has continued under the able instruction of the distinguished and honorable professors, MADISON C. JOHNSON, Presiding Officer, JAMES O. HARRISON, and JOHN B. HUSTON. The attendance was about the same as last year. The commencement exercises of this College were held in January, and a class of fifteen young men were graduated. Many of the alumni of the College are reflecting honor upon the Institution in their various localities throughout the country.

I have received no report from the Presiding Officer of the College, and can not speak in detail of its wants, if any. A much larger number of young men should be the recipients of the thorough instruction given by the professors in this College, and it is hoped that in succeeding years the halls will be crowded.

THE LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND APPARATUS.

The Library has received a considerable addition of valuable publications, which I obtained through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior, the Smithsonian Institution, the Naval Observatory, the Coast Survey, and the Medical Depart-

ment of the United States Government, for all of which the thanks of this Board are due.

We have received also from time to time valuable contributions to the Museum of Natural History from friends throughout the country, which have been duly registered, and are credited as follows:

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

P. Wilkerson,	Madison County, Ky.,	White Crane.
H. De Walker,	Moscow, Texas,	Opossum head, Indian pipe.
Marcellus Nichols,	Midway,	Bittern.
Dr. C. Douglas,	Tecumseh, Neb.,	Snake-skin.
Gen. J. C. Breckinridge,	Lexington, Ky.,	Cardinal Bird.
Hon. James Blackburn,	Spring Station,	Hong Kong Goose.
I. Harkins,		Geological specimens.
J. B. Rodes,	Lexington, Ky.,	White Heron.
Dr. Jas. L. Richardson,		Double-headed Calf.
W. H. Clayton,	Lexington, Ky.,	Live Alligator.
German Stout,	Versailles, Ky.,	Large American Owl.
J. Atwood Bowman,	Texas,	Fossils and Centiped.
H. Warland White,	Lexington, Ky.,	Collection of Coins.
Wilson J. Jackson,	Mayslick, Ky.,	Gulls.
W. S. Willett,	Hutchinson's Station,	Bittern.
James H. Stevenson,	Woodford County, Ky.	Bittern.
Evan P. Graves,		Curiosities of Chirography.
Dr. H. M. Skillman,		Modoc Scalp.
Gustavus C. Houston,	Erie, Indiana,	Specimens of Red Carboniferous Limestone.
Benjamin Gratz,	Lexington, Ky.,	Fungus from Island of Menan, Bay of Fundy.
Elder G. L. Surber,	Australia,	Minerals from the Geyser Springs; also a variety of Curiosities from Australia and the Sandwich Islands.
James B. Clay,	Louisville, Ky.,	Court Uniform Coat worn by Henry Clay at the Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814.
Henry Clay,	San Francisco,	Large and valuable collection of Ores from mines of California; Mammoth Pear, weight 36 oz., size 9½ by 14½ inches.
Mrs. Jones,		Case of specimens and curiosities from Corea, consisting of Breech-loading Cannon made in the 16th century, Matchlock, Swords and Saber, Steel-ribbed Helmet, Spear, Pheasant.

The immediate wants of the Laboratories have been met by the addition of some valuable apparatus.

Such, gentlemen, is a general survey of the operations of all the departments of the University for the closing year. The work performed has cost a vast amount of toil of body and brain and care and anxiety of heart among the varied officers in charge; but the benefits of their labors have flowed without stint to the large class of young men who have crowded our halls from all parts of the continent, and we are not ashamed of the aggregate results for the cause of God and humanity. Five hundred and fifty-eight students, the most of them grown young men, have been the recipients of blessings and opportunities of preparation for the various professions of life at an average cost of about one half what is usual in many of the leading institutions in the land. Many young men have gone through the entire collegiate year on a sum not exceeding $150—some on much less than this amount—and I claim for this Institution as its crowning glory that in its infancy it has thrown its doors wide open to the youth of every creed and latitude, and extended especially to the *poor*, at a mere nominal cost, advantages which but few others are offering in our country. True to the principles on which it was founded, and to the trusts committed to you by the donors, whether by individuals, the state, or the national government, it is moving on steadily and successfully in its grand mission of bringing the highest collegiate education, for any laudable business or profession of life, within the reach of the great masses who have hitherto been debarred. For all these opportunities of doing good we should feel profoundly grateful to our Heavenly Father, who has blessed us and the Institution so abundantly in the years that are past. But our work is only begun; and after all our sphere of usefulness is limited by the want of more means to carry out the great purposes in view. I must repeat constantly that our great want is still more money, endowments, buildings, etc. We can go no further at present than where we have been standing for several years without these; and we *must* go forward, or our sister institutions which are rising up in such magnificent proportions in nearly all the states will outstrip us.

Our civilization is advancing with such wonderful strides, our great country is developing so rapidly in all its material resources, and so many new professions and avenues for business are opening up, that there is an unprecedented demand for educated men—true, live, self-reliant, and self-sacrificing men. Besides, along with our civilization and the great currents of our national life, growth, and greatness, Christianity must plant her standard, and the call is loud and urgent for her thousand missionaries.

To do our part we must have more facilities. A few years ago a few hundred thousand dollars of endowment for a college, with one or two hundred students, seemed to meet the public expectation; but it will not now.

To meet in some degree these increasing wants I have spent the most of my time earnestly and laboriously in efforts to increase our funds. I may say that during the last year, as in all my past score of years, there has not been a day that my mind and heart and energies have not been strained in efforts to accomplish, directly or indirectly, the great results of an humble life-work; and if I failed last winter, for the want of a few hours, and by a mere legislative technicality, to secure the final passage of a bill which placed in your hands an additional million of dollars in trust for the great cause of popular education, I will be stimulated only the more to try and succeed in the future.

What I may accomplish in this and other directions toward realizing the dreams of my young manhood, and carrying forward the great work in which our hearts and hands have been so harmoniously engaged for many long years, will depend, in a large degree, upon the support and confidence you will give in the future.

May God, our Heavenly Father, give us wisdom and knowledge, and abundantly of the spirit of peace and love, in order to the faithful discharge of all the duties and responsibilities which lie before us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,

ASHLAND, June 10, 1873. *Regent Kentucky University.*

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

1872-73.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

In obedience to the requirements of the organic laws of the Institution, I beg leave to submit my annual report as Treasurer.

It is well perhaps occasionally, in consideration of the large trusts committed to our hands, that we review our duties and relations to the donors whom we represent. In the charter it is prescribed that "all lands, money, or other property which may by donation, devise, deed of gift, or otherwise be contributed to said University, shall be strictly applied according to the instructions given by the donor or testator." In view of this law it is well that we look very narrowly into the nature of the trusts committed to us, and inquire who are the "*donors or testators*," and what were the "instructions" given by them. These donors and testators embrace a number of individuals, the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and the Government of the United States. The instructions given by them cover a variety of interests, running through a period of nearly a century, and embracing trusts which we have voluntarily assumed, and are legally and sacredly bound to guard and carry out. These trusts have come down to us by a peculiar combination of events, which makes the history of the Institution an interesting one. The consolidated funds and property controlled by this Board have come to us from the following sources: *First*, Bacon College; *second*, some eight hundred individual donors, whose notes were given to the Endowment Fund, the Real Estate and Building Fund, and the Apparatus Fund; *third*, Transylvania University, representing Virginia, Kentucky, and individual donors; *fourth*, the United States Government, through its trustee, the State of Kentucky. A brief sketch of the history of these funds and

property will be appropriate at this time, taking them in the order in which they have come into our hands.

THE BACON COLLEGE FUND.

In 1836, owing to a disagreement between the Trustees of the present Georgetown College and THORNTON F. JOHNSON, S. G. MULLINS, and one or two other members of the Faculty of that College, these gentlemen dissolved their connection with that Institution, and the two above named, being members of the Christian Church, gathered around them the sympathies of their brethren, and organized without a charter Bacon College. The writer, at that time a boy of twelve years of age, responded to the call of the first bell that summoned students to its halls, and having been connected with it and its successor through all its varied fortunes from that day to this, either as a student or officer, has a personal knowledge of its history and affairs. Its friends obtained for it a simple charter, with a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, without any very extended or well-defined scope or plan of organization. Under the excitement of the denominational war which sprung up over its birth, it suddenly grew up with a full faculty and a large number of students, who were attracted mainly by the peculiar advantages which Professor JOHNSON offered in it as a civil-engineering school. For three years it was successfully supported by the fees and the liberal contributions of a few friends. In 1839 a proposition was made for its endowment, and a tender of its location was made to the town or county which would give the largest bonus. It was awarded to Mercer County, a number of citizens of all churches and of no church having promised to give $50,000 for its endowment. It was removed to Harrodsburg in the fall of 1839. The pledges made for the $50,000 were not redeemed. But a small portion of it was realized, and it soon became embarrassed. Other funds were raised from time to time for it throughout the state by L. L. PINKERTON, A. G. TALBOTT, and others, which were absorbed in the payment of its debts. After a series of

years of varied success and misfortune it finally went down, having been suspended in 1848, and lingered along until 1855 as an academy, with a moderate building, and with the small endowment (all that was left) of $9,500 in depreciated stocks.

The Kentucky University Fund.

During the year 1855, viewing with deep sympathy and regret the prostrate fortunes of my Alma Mater, and feeling a desire to dedicate an humble life to the advancement of the cause of education and Christianity in my native state, I conceived the plan of an institution whose foundation should be laid upon a modern, American, and Christian basis; a University in the full sense of the term, broad and liberal in all its provisions for education both general and technical, and unsectional and unsectarian in its character and plan of organization. These aims and purposes were fully set forth and approved by donors and Curators for fifteen years. Gathering up the wreck of Bacon College, with its small assets as above enumerated, as a nucleus with which to begin the work, and operating under its charter until a better one could be obtained, with the approval of its Board of Trustees, and after assisting in the raising of the sum of $33,000 in Mercer County from citizens of all parties, I went abroad, raising money for its endowment upon terms, conditions, and stipulations of my own with the individual donors, whom I found chiefly in Central Kentucky, and which were accepted and ratified by the Board. In a short time I succeeded in raising some $160,000, which I reported to a meeting of donors held in May, 1857. At that meeting I made my first report, setting forth the work then accomplished, the manner of raising the funds, and the character of my future plans and purposes, all of which were unanimously approved by this large meeting of donors, and a committee was appointed to draft a charter in harmony with the great objects in view. I subsequently increased the amount of those subscriptions to the sum of $203,200, including the Bacon College Fund of $9,500. Of this amount

($203,200) $164,639.44 has been paid in to present date, leaving a balance unpaid amounting to $38,560.56, a considerable portion of which sum may yet be collected. Of the $164,639.44 which has been paid, the sum of $14,024.98 has been refunded to citizens of Mercer County under the act of the legislature removing the Institution to Lexington, leaving the net balance of this fund $150,614.46, which was set apart some thirteen years ago, by unanimous vote of the Board, to the perpetual endowment of the first six chairs of the College of Arts, as it should be collected from time to time. There are about $3,000 of Mercer County claims yet unadjusted, the most of which we hope to set aside as not coming under the provisions of the act of the legislature. This endowment added to the Transylvania and Agricultural College funds makes the total amount of available endowment $381,114.46. The whole amount of these subscriptions was secured prior to 1865, the time when the Institution was removed to this place. All the subscriptions raised *since that time* have been made to the Real Estate and Building Fund, which at the present amounts in the aggregate to $207,012.16. Of this amount $175,428.08 have been collected and expended in the purchase and improvement of the Estates of Ashland and Woodlands. In addition to these funds I also raised $7,965 of subscriptions for an Apparatus and Museum Fund, the most of which was paid and expended for the purchase of the apparatus of P. S. FALL. These are the whole of the Kentucky University funds which were secured by myself.

THE TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY FUND.

A statement of the transfer of the funds of that institution to this Board was given in my report as Treasurer for the year 1866. A copy of the same was made by WILLIAM A. DUDLEY, Treasurer, and put on record in the Fayette County clerk's office. The sum of $65,500 of endowment was turned over to us in the way of stock securities, which we still hold, and also the sum of $4,725.67 of accrued interest, rents, etc., which, by

order of the Board, was expended in the repairs of Morrison College for the reception of the Institution from Harrodsburg, and the vouchers for which were examined and approved by the Executive Committee. In addition to these funds, property to the value of $100,000 was turned over by the Trustees of Transylvania University; all of which property and funds, under the act of consolidation, are "bound by the trusts and conditions to which said Trustees (of Transylvania) were subject. In case of the removal of Kentucky University from Fayette County all said property and the *principal* are to be surrendered to said Trustees." These funds and this property are the remnant of the munificent donations and bequests which were made to that institution during the several periods of its history by the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and by JAMES MORRISON and others, running down from 1780 to 1840, a minute history of which I can not now give.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FUND.

The history of this fund is well known to the Board, and amounts to the sum of $165,000, invested in six per cent. state bonds, the interest amounting to $9,900 a year, which is sacredly set apart for its specific use, and which, with the fees and the products of the farm, constitute the entire available fund for the support of the State Institution.

These are the entire funds of the University, except a Prize Fund, which is proposed to be created by the sale of coupons donated for that purpose by E. D. SAYRE, F. K. HUNT, and JAMES C. STONE.

A general summary of the condition of these funds, together with all the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, is herewith presented, accompanied by the vouchers which have been examined and approved by the Executive Committee, and whose certificate is hereto appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. BOWMAN,

ASHLAND, June 9, 1873. *Treasurer Kentucky University.*

ENDOWMENT FUND.

June 1, 1873—		June 1, 1873—	
To Bacon College Fund	9,500 00	By Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund (state bonds)	165,000 00
Kentucky University subscriptions	191,600 00	Transylvania and Kentucky University Fund	216,114 46
Transylvania Fund	65,500 00	Amount refunded Mercer County	14,024 98
Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund	165,000 00	Subscriptions uncollected	38,560 56
Surplus dividend on bank stock	2,100 00		
	$433,700 00		$433,700 00

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FUND.

To Total subscriptions	185,012 16	By Amount collected and expended in Real Estate and Buildings	175,424 08
United States	22,000 00	Amount uncollected	31,588 08
	$207,012 16		$207,012 16

APPARATUS FUND.

To Balance	166 63	By Expenditures, as per vouchers	264 40
United States	3,000 00	Balance	2,902 23
	$3,166 63		$3,166 63

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT for the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1873.

To Bank stock dividends	4,698 06	By Balance	1,355 00
Railroad bond dividends	5,837 15	Salaries to professors	13,678 96
Turnpike stock divdends	30 00	General expenses, as per vouchers	3,992 44
Lexington city bond dividends	660 00		
Interest on bills receivable	3,796 23		
Fees, College of Arts and Bible College	2,500 00		
Balance	1,504 96		
	$19,026 40		$19,026 40

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE for the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1873.

To Interest on state bonds	9,900 00	By Balance, June 1, 1872	1,324 99
Sales of milk	2,509 75	Salaries to professors and other officers	12,878 30
Sales of vegetables	442 38	Labor of students	2,142 59
Sales of farm produce	1,781 57	Other labor (including breaking 45 acres of hemp)	988 19
Fees	2,355 00	Incidental expenses	2,931 50
Balance	3,276 87		
	$20,265 57		$20,265 57

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1873.

To Fees	2,306 00	By Balance, June 1, 1872	60 14
Balance	1,111 24	Purchase Hollingsworth College	500 00
		Salaries to professors, etc., as per vouchers	2,857 10
	$3,417 24		$3,417 24

COLLEGE OF LAW for the Fiscal Year ending June 1, 1873.

To Fees (matriculation)	260 00	By Rent and other expenses	70 00
		Balance	190 00
	$260 00		$260 00

TABULAR VIEW OF INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS, BONDS, AND NOTES.	No. SHARES.	COST.	TOTAL.
Bank Stocks:			
Northern Bank of Kentucky	16	1,600 00	1,600 00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	50	5,000 00	5,000 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky	400	41,574 00	40,000 00
Bank of Kentucky	110	10,826 00	11,000 00
United States Bonds:			
United States 10-40's	10	10,000 00	10,000 00
Turnpike Road Stock:			
Danville and Louisville Road	30	1,500 00	1,500 00
Danville and Nicholasville Road	8	800 00	800 00
Railroad Bonds:			
Lexington & Frankfort Railroad	25	25,000 00	25,000 00
Covington & Lexington Railroad	8	8,000 00	8,000 00
Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Branch.	54	46,686 66	54,000 00
Lexington City Bonds	16½	16,500 00	16,500 00
Kentucky State Bonds—A. & M. Col. Fund	165	165,000 00	165,000 00
Notes	.....	48,627 80	48,627 80
		$381,114 46	

ASHLAND, KY., *June* 9, 1873.

The Executive Committee met this day at Ashland to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer, in accordance with the laws of Kentucky University; and after a full and careful examination of the same hereby certify that they are correct, and sustained by proper vouchers.

JOS. S. WOOLFOLK,
JOSEPH SMITH,
BENJ. GRATZ,
JOSEPH WASSON.

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